

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

DEC 1 1925

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS - UNITED
FOREIGN



RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

STATES & CANADA \$1.50 PER YEAR
\$2.00 PER YEAR

Vol. XV No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1925

*The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' Part In
Financing Live Stock*

Making the Kentucky Spring Lamb

The Indian as a Wool Grower

*Can the Lamb Markets be Made More Stable?
Western Lamb in Eastern Cities*



Sheep Slaughter Shows Increase For 1925

UP to October 1st, 1925, slaughter of fat lambs and sheep at 13 large markets shows an increase of 240,287 head, compared to the same period in 1924.

ALL through the year, lambs from feed lots and off the range have been much heavier than in 1924, it being estimated this has increased the dressed lamb supply fully 10 per cent, or over 500,000 head. This, together with increased numbers slaughtered, makes a total increase equal to about 750,000 head more going into the dressed trade.

THE market for the year 1925 has averaged higher in prices and has shown less fluctuation than in any other year except war periods.

PROBABLY no other reason is more responsible for these higher prices and steadiness of the market than the increased marketing at Denver and the better distribution obtained thereby, both before and after slaughter. It has eliminated gluts and stimulated consumption.



SHEEP and LAMB GROWERS and FEEDERS SHIP TO THE **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS**

BECAUSE THEY GET

Highest Prices and Best Service

ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices

Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have
been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at the new Missouri Pacific Feed Yards at Leeds, Missouri, 10 miles from Kansas City, and at Emporia, 110 miles, and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BETTER RAIL SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE VIA ALL LINES

Sheep Marketing Problems

ARE SIMPLIFIED BY THE

Dependable Marketing Service

AFFORDED BY

W. R. SMITH & SON

Sheep Commission Merchants

OMAHA-CHICAGO-DENVER

"Nothing But Sheep"

BIG FurBook FREE



Make Big Money Trapping

Fur prices are high—strong demand here in Denver for all furs from your section.

Send Today for **Stephens' Big, Illustrated Trappers' Book—Free**. Tells how to trap **Muskrats, Coyotes, Skunks** and all other Furs—Game Laws, Grading Rules, etc.—Real Bargains in Traps, Animal Bait and all necessary Trappers' Supplies.

Save \$1 to \$20 Shipping Charges on Trappers' Supplies and Fur Shipments—Get Your Supplies and Fur Checks **3 to 14 Days** Quicker by dealing direct with **Stephens of Denver**.



No. 1 Long Spring
For Muskrat, Skunk, etc.
Ea. 12c. 1 lb. \$1.15. Wt. 3 lbs. doz. Postage extra.



Stephens New Paste Animal Bait
A different kind for each different animal. Tube \$1.00. 3 tubes \$2.50 postpaid.



No. 3 Double Spring
Special Coyote Trap. Ea. 49c. 1 lb. \$4.95. Wt. 25 lbs. doz. Postage extra.



No. 1 Coil Spring
For Muskrat, Skunk, etc.
Ea. 11c. 1 lb. \$1.05. Wt. 3 lbs. doz. Post. ex.

Supplies Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Back
Write Today for Big Fur Book, Fur Prices, Market Reports, Shipping Tags—**ALL FREE**.

E. A. STEPHENS & CO.
834 Stephens Building
Denver, Colorado



Buy Direct

and **SAVE MONEY** on your saddle, by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our **FREE** illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.

1711 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

SHIP OR OFFER YOUR

SHEEP TO PELTS

104 N. MAIN ST. **HELLMAN BROS.** ST. LOUIS, MO.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WOOL WAREHOUSE CO.
LICENSE NO. 17

OWNED, OPERATED AND MANAGED BY WOOLGROWERS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our Annual Wool Sale Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925

350,000 POUNDS GRADED WOOLS.

1200 BAGS ORIGINAL

Office, Red Bluff, Calif.

Warehouse, Vina, Calif.

Attention Sheepmen and Predatory Animal Hunters

A 31-page practical guide to hunters, trappers and predatory animal poisoners, written by a practical sheepman after thirty years on the range with sheep, mostly in Wyoming, twenty years of which were devoted to wolf and coyote trapping and poisoning, including the developing of scientific, appetizing and palatable baits and poisons. \$2.00 per book, 3 books for \$5.00. **P. A. HERBOLD, Cokeville, Wyoming.**
Reference: Lincoln County Wool Growers Association, Kemmerer, Wyo.

ORDERLY MARKETING AT COST

Strictly Cooperative—All operations conducted at cost for its 3,200 Wool Grower Members—The Members' interest is the only interest—no dividends for stockholders of warehouses—no profits from storing or grading—every economy and every benefit accrues only to members in proportion to amount of wool shipped.

BOTH OUR U. S. LICENSED WAREHOUSES IN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND ARE LOCATED AT PORTS EN ROUTE TO MARKET—UTAH AND IDAHO GROWERS CAN SHIP EAST VIA OUR WAREHOUSES CHEAPER THAN DIRECT ALL RAIL. NO GUESSING AT SHRINKAGE. WE HAVE ADEQUATE SCOURING AND CARBONIZING FACILITIES—ALL GRADING, SORTING, SCOURING, SELLING DONE BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. FOR FIVE YEARS THE LARGEST COOPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES SELLING WOOL TO MILLS ON MERIT.

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS

BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA

461 DAVIS,
PORTLAND, OREGON

BAY & KEARNEY,
SAN FRANCISCO



GUARANTEED to KILL and Remove Stomach Worms in 24 hrs.

Devil Worm Capsules are the quickest, easiest, surest and cheapest method. Used and recommended everywhere. Money back if dissatisfied for any reason. Send trial order NOW.
CHAS. M. HICK & CO.
1018 SO. WABASH AVENUE
Dept. 6030-S - - Chicago

100 CAPSULES \$6.00
Price includes full set of instructions—complete instructions. Prepaid to you.
Capsules only:
25-\$1.75 500-\$21.00
100-\$5.00 1000-\$40.00

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices."



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WORTENDYKE TWINE

**VERY
BEST**

**"FOUR PLY VERYBEST"
PAPER FLEECE TWINE**

Recommended by all Wool Associations and Buyers.
Its use will bring you an increased price for your Wool.

Manufactured only by
WORTENDYKE MFG. CO.
RICHMOND, VA.
U.S.A.

**FOUR
PLY**

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES
"THE VERYBEST PAPER FLEECE TWINE"

STOCKED AND DISTRIBUTED BY

AMES HARRIS NEVILLE COMPANY
PORTLAND - SAN FRANCISCO - SALT LAKE CITY

THE SURE TICK DIP



Kills all ticks with one dipping

Cooper's Powder Dip has been on the world's market 80 years—it is used everywhere sheep are raised for profit—enough is sold every year to dip half the sheep in the world.

Cooper's Powder Dip kills all the ticks—prevents fresh attacks—improves the quality of wool—increases the growth of wool—all with a single dipping each year, at a cost of about one cent per head.

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES

CALIFORNIA AGENT
Ellenwood & Co.
RED BLUFF, CALIF.

BILLINGS, MONTANA
A. F. McCandless
Stapleton Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Chas. F. Wiggs
224 So. West Temple St.

MORRIS SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

On the Santa Fe Railroad at Morris, Kansas

SAVE SHRINKAGE FROM FEEDING POINT TO MARKET as these yards are located within ten miles of the Kansas City Stock Yards. Have the Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your billing, otherwise efforts may be made to induce you to stop at other yards.

Special rates on long feeding. Write for particulars.

Give the MORRIS YARDS a trial and you will be satisfied with the results.

Owned and operated by

SETH N. PATTERSON

Room 920 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri

Roll Roofing \$1 per Roll

Slate Surfaced \$2.00 Per Roll

C. A. RANSOM

527 Concord Ave.

Cambridge, Mass. Dept. M.

Stockdale Sheep Feeding Yards

Located in the corn belt of Illinois, 65 miles from Chicago. Excellent pastures securely fenced; spring water. Modern barns and facilities for grain feeding 50,000 lambs.

On Rock Island Lines from Fort Worth, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Pueblo, Colo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Saint Paul, Minn.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Watertown, S. D.

Special rates on long time feeding.

For information write,

GEORGE H. WEITZ, Stockdale, Illinois.

A BETTER CAMP FOR YOUR MONEY



Raised Bunk

Deluxe and Standard

Famous for 40 years.

OTTO O. OBLAD

525 South State Street Salt Lake City, Utah
Can ship to any point on railroad

AL-WUZ-ON LIVESTOCK EAR TAGS

The strongest Ear Tag on the market. Easily attached in one operation. Sufficient space for name, address and number. Write for free samples.

Inter-Mountain Machine & Stamp Works, Inc.
240 East 2nd So., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SEND FOR FREE HANDY BREEDER'S CHART

PERFECT
EAR TAG

SEND FOR
FREE
SAMPLES

FOR CATTLE-HOGS-SHEEP
The original self-piercing tag
Its Double Hole Lock
Makes it superior to all imi-
tations. Clamped on in
one operation—
it "stays put!"

SALT LAKE STAMP CO. 67 W. 94th.

SALT LAKE CITY, UT.

Without obligation to us, please send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS and Price List.

Name _____

Address _____

**COON—PLAISTED
COMPANY**

SHEEP

Bought and Sold
on Orders.

Rooms 208-209 McCarty Building,
Boise, Idaho

SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS

North Salt Lake, Utah

FALL and WINTER demand for FAT LAMBS and SHEEP for Local and Coast trade stronger than ever. Patronize your HOME MARKET—less FREIGHT, SHRINKAGE and SHIPPING EXPENSE.

J. H. MANDERFIELD, General Manager.

Century Printing Company

231-35 EDISON ST. (Century Building)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

STOCK SALE CATALOGS LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES

We will be glad to furnish you any information
you may desire. Write us for prices and samples.

Reasonable Prices :: Quality :: Prompt Service

WOOL GROWERS COMMISSION CO.

(INCORPORATED)

HANDLING SHEEP AND LAMBS EXCLUSIVELY

C. H. SHURTE, President and General Manager, U. S. Yards, Chicago, Illinois

SHEEPMEN: SHIP YOUR SHEEP AND LAMBS TO A COMMISSION HOUSE WHERE YOU ARE ASSURED OF GETTING MARKET VALUE FOR YOUR CONSIGNMENTS—C. H. SHURTE, A SALESMAN WITH THIRTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE ON THE CHICAGO MARKET. NO MISTAKES ARE MADE. WE ALWAYS HAVE BIG OUTLET FOR FEEDERS. CAN YOU AFFORD TO SHIP ELSEWHERE? 'NUF SED.

Proceeds of shipments guaranteed by Hartford Insurance Company in accordance with rules of Packers and Stockyards Act of the Department of Agriculture.

Market reports gladly furnished free of cost upon request to all interested in this market.

WOOL GROWERS COMMISSION CO.

BOY SCOUTS:—Do You Want a Regulation Scout Knife? Here's an Easy Way to Get One

Simply get two people to subscribe to the National Wool Grower, which is \$1.50 a year. In other words, send us the names and addresses of two people who want to receive the National Wool Grower and \$3.00, and we will send you the Regulation Scout Knife. Or if you prefer the other knife shown here, we can furnish you that one. The subscriptions you secure must be from parties who are not taking the paper now.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSN., 303 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah



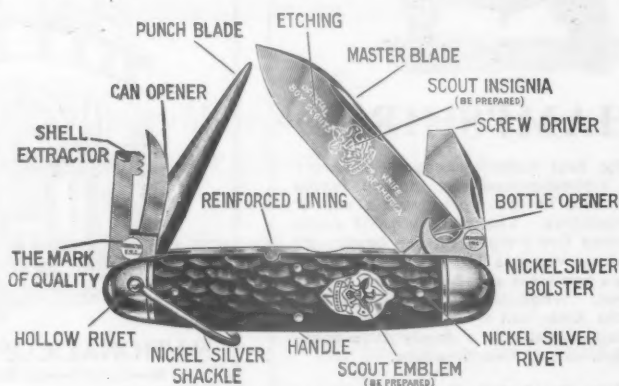
R 3055 W

PYREMITTE HANDLE; THREE BLADES; 1 Large Clip, Crocus Polished and Etched, 1 Spey, 1 Sheepfoot, Both Blue Glazed; Nickel Silver Bolsters, Shield and Rivets; Brass Lining and Full Milled Center Scale.

Length, closed, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Weight, per dozen, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The Remington Name is a Guaranty

State
Which
Knife
You
Wish



This is the regulation Scout Knife

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California
Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.



Organized 1884
Share of stock, \$5.00
7350 Stockholders.
No annual dues.
The Largest Sheep Organization in the World.
GEO. McKERROW
President
J. M. WADE, Sec'y
Lafayette, Ind.

HOME COMFORT CAMP



Built By
Sidney Stevens Impt. Co., Ogden, Utah

Grow More Wool

Merinos Excel All Breeds in Wool Production

Write For Literature and List of Breeders

The American and Delaine Merino Record Ass'n

Gowdy Williamson, Sec. Xenia, Ohio

THE CHEVIOT SHEEP SOCIETY (Scotland)

"THE CHEVIOT" has proved itself superior to any other breed of sheep for WOOL and MUTTON production and is unsurpassed as a CROSSING PROPOSITION.

The Annual sales of pedigree EWES and RAMS will be held at HAWICK, SCOTLAND, on 15th and 16th, September, 1925.

Full particulars for EXPORT supplied by the Secretary, Mr. George Davidson, 1 Bridge Street, Hawick, Scotland.

The American National Karakul Breeders Association

C. E. BOONE, Secretary
1201 South Santa Fe St., EL PASO, TEXAS

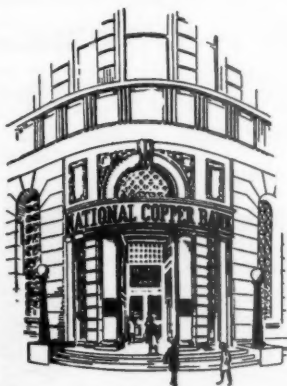


HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary.
72 Woodland Av., Detroit, Mich.

Save \$10 to \$20
on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer.
Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices
The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
429 Mueller Bldg. DENVER, COLO.



NATIONAL COPPER BANK
Member of Federal Reserve System
and BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah.

OLD MAN WINTER

Is Pushing Himself In Again

There'll be a lot of snow and ice and plenty of cold days. And there'll also be the long evenings and time to do a little more reading—a good opportunity to study one or more of these good books relating to your business:

Productive Sheep Husbandry,
By W. C. Coffey\$2.50

Range Pasture Management,
By Dr. A. W. Sampson\$4.00

Native American Forage Plants,
By Dr. A. W. Sampson\$5.00

For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
303 McCornick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

FEEDERS: ATTENTION!

It has been demonstrated again and again that molasses mixed grain and alfalfa feeds are unsurpassed for finishing both sheep and cattle, producing rapid gains, a top finish, and carcasses highly favored by packers.

Our situation is such that we are in position to manufacture and feed these mixtures at very low prices, and our strategic location permits choice of any of the principal markets.

We have yard capacity for 40,000 sheep and 4000 cattle.

Write for Particulars and Prices

Whether interested in feeding or not, should be pleased to have you visit us when in Ogden and inspect our plant and yards.

STOCKGROWERS, Inc.

Ogden Sugar Spur

::

OGDEN, UTAH

ECONOMICAL MEAT SERVICE

No people in the world are so well served with meat as are the people of the United States. Yet the cost of this service from the farm to the consumer's table is so small as to be almost unbelievable.

Competition in buying, processing and marketing compels the packing industry to operate on a smaller margin than any other comparable industry.

In their most prosperous years packers never averaged a profit of one cent a pound on their product. As a matter of fact a profit of **two cents out of each dollar of sales** means prosperity in the packing industry.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and the Department of Agriculture show what happens to a dollar which the consumer pays for meat.

About 80c of the dollar paid to the retailer is paid by him to the packer.

About 13c of the 80c received by the packer covers manufacturing expenses, labor hire, freight, taxes, interest on borrowed money, and all other administrative and selling costs as well as any profit.

Out of the remainder of the 80c the packer pays about 67c to the producers of the raw material, farmers and stockmen. These in turn have to pay all of their costs incident to raising, feeding, shipping and selling meat animals.

Only the most efficient operation enables the great packing industry to serve producers of livestock and consumers of meat at such low cost for the service involved. Frequent turnover of invested capital is necessary to success on the small margins available.

Through great diligence in management and energy in selling, Armour and Company is able to turn over each dollar from five to seven times a year and thus pay a fair return on the investments and provide for the increasing demands of the Nation for economical meat service.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XV

NOVEMBER, 1925

NUMBER 11

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool
Growers Association Company, (Inc.)

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

Published at 803 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City,
Utah.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered as Second Class Matter January, 1913,
at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah.

EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....IRENE YOUNG
Salt Lake City, Utah.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PaPge
Regular Departments:	
Affairs of Wool and Sheep	11
Around the Range Country	15
Letter From a Sheep Herder to His Pal	22
The Boston Wool Market	35
Conditions at the Lamb Markets	37
Special Articles:	
Freight Rates on Live Stock and Wool Agricultural Conference Will Not Be Called Back Into Session	13
The Foot and Mouth Disease Situation	14
Tariff Changes Are Unlikely	11
Making the Kentucky Spring Lamb	17
New Credit Corporations	18
Enforcement of Wyoming Fabric Law	18
The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' Part in Financing Live Stock	19
Pointers in Cooking Lamb	21
A Plan for "Flock Registration" of Hampshire Sheep	21
The Indian as a Wool Grower	23
District Associations in Idaho Start Fall Work	25
Australian Comments on American Breeds	25
The Farmer Shepherd Wins	26
Using Neck and Breast of Lamb	26
Sheep Club Work in Barnes County, South Dakota	27
Western Developments Affect Eastern Farm Sheep Industry	27
Sheep Sales in Montana	28
Lamb Ration Tests at Washington and Nebraska Experiment Stations	29
Screenings for Feeding Lambs	30
Can the Lamb Market Be Made More Stable?	31
The Wool and Lamb Crops of Utah as Affected by Feed, Water, and Shelter	33
The Government's Share in Coyote Control	33
Chicago Stock Show to Set New Records	34
The Fall Ram Trade	39
Cost of Storing Jericho Wool	39
Winter Price Prospects	40
Two Unusual Bulletins for Wool Growers	43
Colorado Lamb Feeding Conditions	44
Dressed Lamb Trade in October	44
The Native Buck Lamb	45
Demand for Ewes	46
Statement of Ownership	47

Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Range Legislation:

Since the close of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, no announcement has been made on behalf of the committee as to the number or character of the bills that may be presented to Congress. The full report of the hearings is expected to be available in the near future, but the action of the committee may not be decided upon prior to the convening of Congress on December 7. Secretary Jardine has announced that he expects, during the present month, to canvass the situation thoroughly and reach a conclusion as to what can be done to improve the grazing conditions without interference with the fundamental objects of the reserved timber and watershed areas.

Intermediate Credits:

In 1920 and 1921 there was much complaint over the fact that agriculture was not properly financed. It was then shown and since has been agreed that the Federal Reserve system was not designed for the handling of agricultural paper. It also has been said that there was too much credit and in many cases such was true. For this the banker who loaned was more to be censured than the borrower. The ninety-day term which permits a turnover in most commercial lines was and is a safe provision for banks of deposit, but no agricultural turnover can be accomplished in three months.

The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 provided for the establishment of Intermediate Credit banks in connection with the Federal Farm Loan banks, previously established in the twelve Federal Reserve districts. These banks furnish agricultural credit for shorter terms than are granted on land loans and for longer terms than were previously obtainable under national banking laws. They are empow-

ered to discount three years' notes secured by live stock, but up to this time have maintained a limit of twelve months on this class of paper.

The extent to which the various states have utilized the facilities of the Intermediate Credit banks is shown in connection with Mr. Meyer's article in this issue. Borrowers on live stock are interested in the utilization, by their banks or their own corporations formed for the purpose, of the facilities of these new banks. There is something to be gained through lower interest charges and what is perhaps more important is the establishment of the practice of drawing live-stock paper for the longer periods. With the chief part of live-stock paper drawn for periods of from one to three years, the situation in future times of financial uncertainty would be vastly more secure for stockmen than it was in 1920 and 1921.

Sheep and Economists:

The cycle folks are at it again, or rather, yet. They foresee a down turn in sheep values to arrive next year, or the year after, or before many years. This recurrence of up turns and down turns is represented as coming with almost the regularity of revolutions of a wheel. They usually are portrayed, however, by the graphs or plotted lines in favor with the economists, and show in simple form the course of prices over a period of years.

In earlier decades a few individuals with some training in economics and of a practical turn were wont to pore over statistics of the past in order to foresee what was coming in the stock markets. In the desire to be able to recognize the post-war normal of business affairs there has been increased effort to predict prices in many lines of production. Many organizations and business concerns have their imposing

economic bureaus which assemble world figures to be manipulated and presented in most suggestive fashion for the use of the executive heads in adjusting their affairs to world, national, and local trade, and in anticipating the future. Then, there are numerous "bureaus" and "services" that for considerations will array the economic records and trends of lines or industries in which their clients are interested or in regard to which expert testimony is desired.

The economists are in their heyday. If the present wave has caught up and carried along some who are over quick in their work or too anxious to reach popular conclusions, or if there is an over estimate of the part to be played in current business by the new servants, time will make all the corrections needed.

The Cycles:

Regardless of the utterances of the newcomers, the wool grower cannot afford to ignore conservative suggestions from the records of the past. These records show that in most lines of business in America there have been plainly marked periods of upward and downward trends of prices. The length of the period from one high point, or, as it shows in the graphs, the peak, to the next peak, and from one low to another is strikingly uniform. In wool and in sheep values the time from a high or a low extreme to the next of like character is around ten years. After prices start downward, they continue in that direction for four or five years; then another four or five years of ascending prices brings the new peak. In predicting the arrival of peaks or low points, the economists do not attempt to anticipate either supply or demand, but they assume that if the average time between peaks has been ten years, then the next peak and the beginning of lower prices will come ten years from the time at which the chart shows the last high point was recorded. While predictions with such a basis cannot be accurate as to time and may be wholly wrong, they nevertheless offer the only possible means of projecting the course of past events

into the future. In discussing the cyclical periods in the sheep industry, Armour's Live Stock Bureau suggests that "the general trend is sufficiently irregular, however, to make predictions of future developments in the industry uncertain. It may suffice to indicate that after several years of pronounced prosperity in the business which we have experienced, it is a sound policy to operate on a fairly conservative basis, with the idea in mind that the existing high level of values is not likely to persist in face of the present expansion in sheep production, which is prevalent in all sections of the country."

Why the Cycles?

The regularity in duration of periods of upward or downward direction of prices appears to come as a result of increased production in response to higher prices until demand is exceeded and then a decline in price, and therefore in production, until scarcity again is reached and the upward direction of prices restored. Sheep and wool prices in the United States cannot, however, be explained on the basis of over or under production. Neither do the figures of world wool production, of themselves, explain the changes in prices. World production of wool has been strikingly uniform in quantity for many decades. With increasing populations and almost steady production, the supply, considered with the need, has actually been lowering. The demand, however, is highly variable, due to changes in willingness and ability to purchase. This disposition to purchase the products of wool can no doubt be satisfactorily explained on the basis of commerce in other commodities. As was demonstrated in 1920, wool textiles benefit markedly from consumers' greater power to purchase and are also affected first and most seriously when that purchasing power begins to decline. The cycles of sheep and wool prices cannot primarily be due to rises and falls in production. Nevertheless, if they are the results of fluctuations in other lines and of fairly regular periodic variations in the purchasing

power and habit of the general public, the alert sheepman will not entirely ignore them, and will increase his conservatism as a spell of good markets continues.

Inventory Profits:

Although ewe prices have advanced this year, there is no ground for charges of inflation. Transactions are sound in character when the loans are conservative and the buyer has the major financial interest, together with the other equipment for economic production and the ability to get returns.

In times past some sheepmen have been inclined to use higher values for ewes on hand as a basis for loans for use in enlarging their business. Increased resources not on the checking account may be dangerously deceptive. When lambs and wool markets continue to allow a profit, it is easy to figure higher values on the producing ewes, but few of those who do so remember to figure fairly on the rate of their depreciation in value. Large flocks are safe for those who can maintain the same efficiency as with the smaller outfit and who in expansion do not endanger the safety of their original business.

Profits that exist only on paper or in the inventory do not allow a surplus and even a modest surplus is a good line to have to windward, and is most serviceable in developing higher efficiency in producing or marketing. Not that any number of range sheepmen are worried as to the employment of surplus. Interest and principal payments still absorb profits, when such are to be had. But when net returns may permit a change of methods, it will be found safer and more remunerative to keep inventories honest and to build up a surplus that will make possible orderly marketing and provide needed improvements. Financial independence allows marketing in accordance with good judgment, while the operator whose employed capital belongs mainly to others often is compelled by necessity and it is not the real director of his affairs.

FREIGHT RATES ON LIVE STOCK AND WOOL

Testimony regarding the sheep business and freight rates will be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National Wool Growers Association at one of the hearings scheduled to be held during the next two months. The association has not filed any complaint regarding sheep or live-stock rates. The present procedure was initiated by the Interstate Commerce Commission itself in compliance with a resolution finally passed by Congress in March of this year.

The commission contemplates a complete examination of the freight rate structure and announces its desire to secure information upon the condition of the several industries and the general and comparative levels in market values as indicated over a reasonable period of years. At the same time consideration will be given, and objections heard to the application of the various western railroads for a general increase in freight rates which would average about five per cent and might, in the judgment of the commission, amount to either less or more than five per cent in application to live stock.

The broad scope of the inquiry instituted by the commission offers opportunity for securing consideration of many minor matters, such as loading weights which might ordinarily be made the subject of formal complaints, but in connection with which the association has not yet instituted action. It is not improbable that the final decision of the commission in connection with the present undertaking will result in the announcement of its position on all matters pending in relation to live-stock transportation. It should result in an adjustment of rates in a way that will not call for further consideration for a number of years, or until some very unusual condition shall arise.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE CALLED BACK INTO SESSION

President Coolidge has approved the recommendation of Hon. Robert D. Carey of Wyoming, chairman of the President's Agricultural Conference, to the effect that the Conference should not be called back into session, according to a statement issued at the United States Department of Agriculture. This decision was definitely reached upon announcement that cooperative leaders in conference with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine had unanimously agreed upon a definite plan to give assistance and encouragement to the cooperative movement in its many aspects.

"The records show that most of the recommendations made by the Conference have been favorably acted upon," said Chairman Carey in a letter to the President under date of October 17. "The principal legislative recommendation of the Conference upon which favorable action was not taken by Congress had to do with cooperative marketing. After a thorough survey of the situation, however, I am confident that farm leaders, both in and out of Congress, will agree upon steps which should be taken to foster and promote the cooperative movement.

"I feel that in the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. William M. Jardine, agriculture is represented by one who thoroughly understands agricultural problems and conditions. He served as a member of the Conference, and knows the views of the different members regarding agricultural questions. It would seem that the Department of Agriculture as now functioning is in a position to both assist agriculture and help in the solution of its problems. Furthermore, there is a growing disposition on the part of leading farm organizations to get together on agricultural recommendations.

"Under these rather favorable circumstances," Chairman Carey said in conclusion, "and after careful consideration of the whole situation, it is my

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

International L. S. Exposition—November 28 to December 5, 1925, Chicago.

Nevada Wool Growers' Convention—December 7-8, 1925, Reno, Nevada.

Idaho Wool Growers' Convention—January 14-15, 1925, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Utah Wool Growers' Convention—January 16, 1926, Salt Lake City, Utah.

National Wool Growers' Convention—January 18-19, 1926, Boise, Idaho.

opinion that Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and agricultural leaders are making progress to work out a satisfactory solution of farm problems. In view of this situation I do not feel that the Conference should be called back into session."

The first report of the Conference, according to the statement, had to do with the serious emergency in the cattle industry. The Conference found that the condition of the cattle man was caused largely by a serious shortage of credit facilities. It recommended that the Farm Loan Board should make every effort to bring about the organization of the necessary rediscount agencies. Immediate action in this direction was taken following the recommendation of the Conference.

It was also recommended that the Agricultural Credit Act should be amended by eliminating the provision that prohibited the rediscounting by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks of loans negotiated by Federally chartered agricultural credit agencies. Favorable action on this recommendation was taken by the Sixty-Eighth Congress.

The Conference went on record to the effect that the unappropriated public domain should be placed under lease and that there should be a uniform policy agreed upon for the administration of grazing on the public lands and the national forests. Upon adoption of this recommendation the Secretary of Agriculture gave immediate consideration to the matter of grazing on national forests, and rep-

representatives of the leading live stock associations recently met at Salt Lake City and submitted their recommendations to the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

Believing that an early and thorough revision of the freight structure as pertaining to agricultural products was necessary, the Conference recommended the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 94, which directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to take action whereby the lowest possible rates could be granted to agricultural products. This resolution was enacted and hearings are now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Among other things the Conference approved the Purnell bill, providing additional funds for the study and investigation of agricultural problems in the various land grant colleges. This measure was endorsed by the Conference, for the reason that it believed funds should be available for the investigation of the business aspects of agriculture, particularly its marketing problems.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SITUATION

The following statement relative to the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Texas has been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry:

The campaign in Texas against foot-and-mouth disease has not been attended with any untoward development during the past three weeks. That the outlook is excellent is evidenced by the following statement which is quoted from a recent joint letter signed by Dr. N. F. Williams, State Veterinarian of Texas, and Dr. Marion Imes, Bureau inspector in charge:

"No new cases have occurred since October 14. The last case was in a dairy herd of 15 cattle, and only one cow showed lesions. She was killed and burned as soon as the diagnosis was confirmed. The remainder of the herd was promptly destroyed. There was very little, if any, chance of spread from this case.

"The last case on the range was disposed of on October 6 near Webster, well within the closed area. There have been no cases near the borders of the closed area for over thirty days. The situation is well in hand, and the indications are that the disease has been eradicated."

All infected premises have been cleaned and disinfected. Large numbers of vouchers covering the department's share of indemnity for animals slaughtered have been paid. The auditing of these claims is being expedited in order that payments may be made with the least possible delay.

In spite of the especially favorable conditions at this time the organization which has achieved such splendid results will remain in the field and there will be no relaxation of vigilance until sufficient time has elapsed without an outbreak to warrant the conclusion that the disease has been eradicated.

The need for vigilance in combating an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is demonstrated by the situation in England. During the summer months it seemed that the British authorities had the disease under control and would soon be able to announce that their country was free from infection. Recent reports, however, indicate that there has been a considerable spread of the infection during the past thirty days.

This flare up in England during recent weeks clearly indicates the treacherous nature of this disease and how important it is that live stock sanitary officials and owners should always be on guard and be prepared to take immediate and drastic steps to stamp out any outbreaks that may occur.

J. L. Mohler,
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry.

TARIFF CHANGES ARE UNLIKELY

The situation on the tariff and prospects of tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress has been fairly stated by the Washington bureau of The Daily News Record (New York.)

A resurvey of the political situation today gave further strength to the conviction that the Congress at its approaching season will make no changes in the tariff act, unless the Administration asks for changes, and without a decided about face in its present attitude, no such request will come from the Administration.

No changes will be forced by the Democrats or the Progressive Republicans, and no changes will be made at the instance of the Republicans, some of whom desire higher duties for specific industries.

There appears no ray of hope for the fine cotton goods manufacturers to get higher duties. Likewise there is no chance for the American Protective Tariff League to get through its proposals for changes in the basis of the assessment of duties.

There is going to be a lot of talk about the tariff in the coming session of Congress. A number of bills for this, that or the other purpose regarding the tariff act, are going to be introduced. And the talk and the introduction of bills are all there is going to be.

In the first place, the Administration views the 1922 tariff act as imperfect in spots, but satisfactory on the whole, especially as world conditions have not settled sufficiently to face stabilized international trade and stabilized international exchange.

That is the economic view. The political view is that a tariff act never should be revised on the eve of a national election, and a new Congress is to be elected next fall.

Then, too, the figures show the tariff is not excluding foreign merchandise; imports are running close to a high record. Some Democrats honestly believe the present rates in the tariff act are too high, and should be revised downward.

Other Democrats hope to talk about a "robber tariff" for political effect. Some international bankers and some economists believe the tariff should be reduced in order to help European countries pay their war debts, and rehabilitate their industries by sending goods here more freely.

Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comments and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Snow and extremely cold weather have occurred rather generally over the state, and while the snow did not last long, it was deep enough to cover pasturage for a while. Temperature records for October were broken near the end of the month, during an excessively severe freeze. During this time there was considerable suffering among live stock, though practically all animals came out of the mountains a little heavier than usual, and having ample feed were thus well able to meet the severe weather. A chinook relieved the stress in a couple of days, leaving live stock and range conditions generally favorable at the close of the month. Shipping has been heavy, most market stuff having been disposed of.

Hatcreek

There are not many sheep in this part of Wyoming any more. However, a few more are coming in now, as some of the dry farmers are buying small bunches of old ewes. This has increased the number of ewes that will be bred this fall. We usually turn the rams into the bands around the tenth of November. The condition of the ewes is good.

Coyotes are about the same as usual. I think poisoning is the best method to get their number down, if we could get good poison that would kill. I used to be able to get poison that would do the work, but the last two

years the kind I have had does not kill coyotes, only skunks and magpies.

There was more or less moisture during October, and the fall range is in good shape. Alfalfa hay in the stack is quoted at from \$8 to \$12. Recent purchases of ewes have been at \$12.50 to \$13 for yearlings; \$6.50 to \$7 for aged and \$8 to \$10 for mixed ages.

Jacob Mill.

IDAHO

Excellent autumn weather prevailed and live stock have continued to do well, having come out of the mountains on to the lower pastures and ranges generally. Rains have been ample in most sections to give a good fall growth to forage; and sugar beet fields and other local areas have afforded much feed. Snow and freezing weather have caused the last of the live stock to seek the lower elevations and the open ranges, excepting those collected on the farms. Shipping has continued through the month, being pretty well along.

Weston

October weather was very good and it looks as if the range feed would be excellent. The breeding season is over here; the rams are usually turned into the ewe bands sometime during the first two weeks of October. I think that more ewes were bred this fall and they were in better condition than last year. I am also of the opinion that more ewe lambs were held back this year.

Coyotes appear to be less numerous around this part of the country. Putting out poison stations and scattering baits under the supervision of government men is bringing results. I think that a campaign on the killing of coyotes and bob cats would be good stuff for most sheepmen to study up on.

H. E. Bergerson.

* * *

Warrens

We have had cool weather and plenty of moisture since the first of October, and at this time (November 6) the fall range is good and the grass

on the winter range is excellent. Alfalfa hay is quoted at \$15 in the stack.

Not quite so many ewes are being bred this year in this locality; the ewes, however, are in better condition than a year ago. Breeding season commences about November 12. Very few ewe lambs were retained this fall.

Sales of ewes have been reported as follows: Yearlings, \$13.50; aged, \$8 and \$9; and mixed ages, \$10 to \$12.

The work of private parties in this section is bringing the numbers of coyotes down. Poisoning and trapping is being done by individuals and companies to protect their interests. One company hired a man at \$75 a month who got rid of 175 coyotes and 20 bear during the year. Thos. J. Carrey.

MONTANA

This was a hard month on live stock, though nearly all marketable sheep and cattle had left the state by the close. Unfavorable weather for some weeks, together with a spotted condition of the range, being comparatively poor in many eastern and southeastern counties, left live stock in poor shape to withstand the extraordinary cold wave near the end of the month. Accompanied by snow and wind, this spell of weather resulted in much depreciation of live stock, though a chinook promptly and effectively relieved the situation. Shipments have been heavy out of the southeast, due to short pastures and hay supplies. While there are many poor animals, there are as well large areas where stock are good or excellent, with fairly good prospects for the winter.

Billings

Reports from stockmen throughout the state indicate a relatively excellent condition of ranges and range live-stock, according to the October range summary issued by J. G. Diamond, statistician for the Montana cooperative crop and live stock marketing service. There is ample feed for a normal winter's need. Prices for cattle, sheep and lambs are better than a year ago.

Movement of cattle and sheep to feeding points in the Billings area has started, and although there will be less sugar beet pulp than last year because of the construction of new factories at Sidney and Chinook, the number fed will probably equal that of last year.

October condition of ranges averaged 92 per cent of normal, compared with 93 per cent a month ago, and 90 per cent a year ago. While September's precipitation was of much potential benefit to ranges generally, a large area was under snow early in October, which prevented utilization of range feed by stockmen.

October condition of sheep for the state averaged 101 per cent of a normal year, compared with the same average both a month and year ago. Condition of sheep is relatively high in the important sheep areas, but declined slightly in south central and moderately in east central Montana. A large area east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains was under snow early in October and stockmen were unable to utilize range feed. High sheep and lamb prices have had a widespread tendency to hold back ewe lambs, according to reporters, and have stimulated local demand for breeding stock.

Leon Shaw.

OREGON

Dry weather has persisted for some time, and rain is badly needed for pastures and ranges generally. However, fields and foothills have afforded ample forage for live stock, and all animals are reported in good or excellent condition. Farm work generally is well along, owing to the open character of the weather.

WASHINGTON

Dry weather has continued over the state, and rain is very much needed. Forage, while very dry, has nevertheless been ample in most sections, and live stock have done fairly well as a result. Foggy weather in western counties has been favorable. The range conditions in the eastern lowlands is considered unsatisfactory for the winter, because of drought.

Touchet

We have had a very dry fall and as a result, breeding stuff has been moved to alfalfa pastures for the breeding season. It looks as if sheep would have to be kept on hay and stubble pastures indefinitely.

Sales of ewes have been made with prices on yearlings up to \$15, aged from \$8 to \$10, and mixed ages from \$10 to \$12. Good ewe lambs are quoted at \$12 each. More ewe lambs by ten per cent were retained to build up the bands this fall than for the past five years. There is need for this, as the number of ewes bred in the Walla Walla district is ten per cent below former years.

Coyotes are increasing, largely by the indifference of sheepmen. Some poisoning and trapping have been done by the Biological Survey men, but dog and coyote lovers oppose the good work.

Herders are getting \$75 a month.

Daniel Howe.

* * *

Walla Walla

I sold 2682 lambs and 778 old ewes this year and am sending \$35 to square my year's dues.

The winter range is dry here. I have my sheep on alfalfa pasture since they came off the reserve. Sheep are high here, nearly up to war levels, and range men seem to be running short on breeding ewes. If small ranch flocks don't make up for range shortage, prices should hold up.

Elmer D. Bryson.

CALIFORNIA

Pastures and ranges have lacked moisture and are too dry for best usage, though feed has been ample and live stock have continued thrifty as a rule. Live stock have come out of the mountains in practically all sections, and are being held in fields or foothills awaiting rain to freshen the larger pastures.

Lockeford

The fall has been a very dry one, and while I am not in very close touch with range conditions, I imagine that a little

moisture would help the feed along. Ewes have been selling here at prices ranging from \$8 to \$15, according to age. Ten dollars is asked for alfalfa hay in the stack. Barley and oats are also quoted at \$10.00. E. J. Locke.

* * *

Elmira

The sheepmen would like to see a good rain here. There was a big crop of dry feed on the ground, but not of a good quality, due to late rains this spring, when it was about matured.

R. W. Jickling.

NEVADA

Ideal autumn weather has kept cattle and sheep in first rate condition, and allowed a late growth of pasturage and browse on the fall and winter ranges; the last of the hay crop was gathered in fine shape. Ranges and pastures are in excellent condition for this time of year. Sheep are moving on to the winter ranges and cattle are being gathered on to the ranches for feeding, where large supplies of hay are on hand. Cattle shipments have been heavy of late, the bulk of the market sheep having been sold.

Battle Mountain

More ewe lambs are being sold this year than formerly on account of the good market. The tendency here to grow the mutton type of lamb is increasing and if this practice is continued, the numbers of stock sheep are going to be reduced greatly.

There has been some movement in ewes recently at the following prices: Yearlings, \$12; aged, \$5 to \$7, and mixed ages, \$11 to \$14. About the normal number of ewes are to be bred this fall.

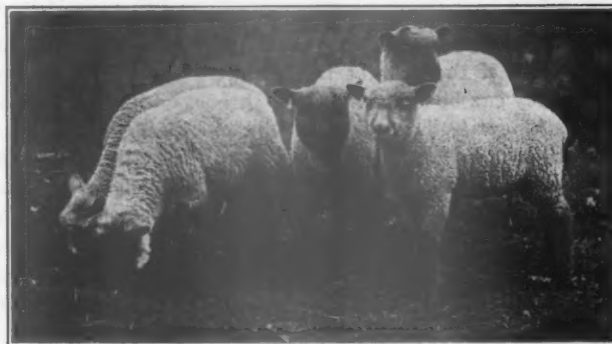
We have had very good fall weather, with sufficient moisture to start green feed. At the present time, October 19, there is every indication for very good feed on the range, better than average.

Coyotes have increased this year, in spite of the trapping and poisoning that has been done. Herders are getting \$90 a month. E. R. Marvel

(Continued on Page 40.)

Making the Kentucky Spring Lamb

By L. J. HORLACHER



Kentucky Spring Lambs by Cheviot and Southdown Sires and from Native Mountain Ewes.

Kentucky is one of the leading states in the production of spring lambs. Climatic conditions are such that it is possible to produce early lambs and fatten them for market on grass alone. The winters usually are mild, so that it is unnecessary to provide expensive barns for shelter.

Because of its excellent quality the Kentucky spring lamb has attained an enviable reputation on our eastern markets. Many of the large hotels and restaurants in New York City feature "Kentucky Spring Lamb" on their menus.

The breeding season begins about the first of August, though some men who prefer to have their lambs come not earlier than the first of February, do not begin breeding until the first of September. Blue grass pasture furnishes plenty of feed until about the middle of November or the first of December. On good blue grass pasture as many as two to three ewes can be carried for every acre. To supplement these blue grass pastures rye is sown as early in the fall as possible, so that it will get a good stand before cold weather comes on. Rye can be pastured throughout the winter and as late in the spring as is desired. It usually fills in completely the season between the fall and spring grazing of blue grass pastures.

All our best sheepmen follow the practice of feeding a small amount of legume hay during the winter months.

Alfalfa is the best hay for the purpose, but it is not very widely grown in this state, and consequently is rather high in price. It usually sells for around \$25 a ton. Clover hay is sometimes used, but most of it has to be shipped in from Ohio and other northern states. To offset the high price of alfalfa and clover hay more soy beans are being grown for hay production. The chief objections to soy bean hay are that it usually is rather coarse and it is a little more constipating than alfalfa hay.

The buck lamb in Kentucky is practically a thing of the past. This year practically 70 per cent of the Kentucky lamb crop went to the market trimmed. A similar change is being made in Tennessee and Virginia. Many sheepmen in these states realize that if they are going to be able to maintain their reputation and to compete with the western sheepmen they must send their lambs to the market in such a condition that they can bring top prices. During the past three or four years trimmed lambs have sold for one to two cents a pound more than untrimmed lambs, and in addition there have been fewer throw-outs. These differences have come back to the farmer in dollars and cents with the result that more of them are becoming sold on the proposition each year. It looks as though the time would soon be here when the buck lamb from the farm flocks would no longer be a depressing feature on the lamb market.

Most of the breeding flocks consist of native ewes purchased either in the mountains of Kentucky or from some other southern state. While these ewes are small and shear an average of less than five pounds of wool per head, yet they are in much demand because they make excellent mothers. It is quite surprising what a good lamb one of these long-legged, slab-sided, white-faced ewes can produce when she is taken to the blue grass section and bred to a pure bred mutton ram. Because of long years of fighting the elements and rustling for a living in the mountain section, these sheep have developed hardiness and vigor much superior to that of the more highly bred sheep. They are excellent milkers. The time is coming, however, when it will be necessary to look elsewhere for breeding ewes. The supply in the mountains is becoming smaller every year and a high price must be paid for them. To offset this decreasing supply thousands of western ewes have been brought into the state, but they are becoming more and more difficult to obtain. This year more ewe lambs have been retained in the breeding flocks than ever before. With spring lambs selling at \$15 a hundred it requires a lot of nerve on the part of sheepmen to retain ewe lambs in their breeding flocks.

The most popular ram for spring lamb production is the Southdown. While some criticize the Southdown for being

rather small, yet he makes an excellent cross on the grade mountain ewes and produces lambs that have plenty of quality. While these lambs may grow more slowly than lambs sired by rams of other breeds, yet they fatten easily and if the market is not quite right they can be held for two or three weeks longer without deteriorating in condition.

The Hampshire ranks next to the Southdown in popularity. Some mighty good specimens of this breed have been used in Kentucky. Many of our sheepmen are enthusiastic about the Hampshire because it produces lambs which grow rapidly and can be sent to market at three and a half to four months of age weighing around eighty to eighty-five pounds. With our excellent blue grass pastures it is easily possible to get these lambs fat in a short time. However, they do not hold as well as the grade Southdowns and must be sent to market when they are ripe.

Another breed which has been gaining steadily in popularity is the Cheviot. Lambs sired by Cheviot rams usually are more vigorous at birth than those sired by rams of any other breed. Their excellent quality makes them fit well into the eastern trade and the result has been that grade Cheviot lambs have repeatedly topped our markets during the past two years. They do not grow quite as rapidly as is desired, with the result that they do not get on to our early markets.

The Shropshire is used to some extent, but is not nearly as popular as in the states north of the Ohio river. One thing that has hurt the Shropshire in Kentucky is that very few good Shropshires have been sent into the state and a large number of cull sheep which should never have been sold as pure breeds have been pushed off on to our sheepmen. Of course the breed has had to suffer for this.

During the last three or four years there has been considerable interest in fattening late native lambs. Last year several thousand head were fed out and this year it is quite likely that several thousand more will be fattened.

The first thing that has to be done is to free these lambs from stomach worms. The stomach worm is one of the worst pests in this section, but by the use of such treatments as blue stone, nicotine sulphate and iodine we have been able to control this parasite with a fair degree of success. After the lambs have been freed of worms, they usually are put on a good pasture, such as blue grass or clover. No grain is fed sheep late in the season. One of our sheepmen last year handled five hundred of these late lambs, grazing them on clover pasture and blue grass pasture and getting a net profit of \$1,200. This year, because of the increased demand, the price for these feeder lambs has been rather high, so that the profit may be less. Sometimes the death rate is rather high, 15 to 20 per cent being lost in some cases last year. If the weather is extremely hot it has been found advisable to shear the lambs. The most important considerations are that the lambs should be healthy, that they should be trimmed, and that they should show evidence of good breeding.

NEW CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Announcement has recently been made of the organization in the West of two agricultural credit corporations, chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency and having facilities for discounting agricultural and live stock paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit banks.

The first of these, the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation, with offices at 1101 Balfour Building, San Francisco, California, has paid up capital stock of \$500,000 and is authorized to loan as high as \$100,000 to single individuals or companies. In its announcement this corporation states:

"It is not the purpose of the company to in any way interfere with local banks who are in a position to finance the stockman, but it desires to cooperate with them to the end that the live stock industry may be maintained on a stabilized basis, and those who are so entitled may receive credit.

"Loans are made on a basis of from six months to one year with the privilege of renewal upon reinspection, so that an appropriate loan could run for three years. The interest rate charged will be comparable with that charged other industries."

A similar corporation was recently organized at Blackfoot, Idaho, and has for manager Mr. W. C. Guile.

ENFORCEMENT OF WYOMING FABRIC LAW

Through the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, which has done much pioneer work in truth-in-fabric legislation under the direction of Secretary J. B. Wilson, two suits to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the Wyoming legislature last spring, requiring the labeling of woolen goods were filed in the Laramie County District Court at Cheyenne on October 29.

The complaints filed are against the W. S. Buck Mercantile Company and the Golden Rule Mercantile Company, both doing business in Cheyenne. It is alleged that on June 15 K. H. Hadsell purchased from the Buck company two suits of woolen underwear upon which there was no label giving the wool content of the article or the name of its manufacturer and that the purchaser was refused information concerning these matters. The complaint against the Golden Rule store is similar to that issued against the Buck company, except that J. B. Wilson is named as the purchaser of a blanket upon which the label was lacking.

The two suits are the center of much interest. After the decision is rendered by the District Court, it is planned to carry the matter before the State Supreme Court in order that the test may be complete and final. It is believed by the supporters of the new law that it will be found valid as the defects that existed in the first law passed by the Wyoming legislature were eliminated from the act passed last spring. Test cases were instituted under the old law, but as the new law was enacted before a decision had been given, they were dismissed.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' Part In Financing Live Stock

Methods for Loaning on Live Stock and Agricultural Products—Operation and Loans in Twelfth District

By W. E. MEYER, Assistant Manager, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane.

Several years ago news items appeared in various papers concerning the enactment of the Rural Credits Act of 1923. Farm papers and other publications were varied in their views as to the success of this venture in rural financing sponsored by the United States government. Some carried the view that there would be an immediate boom in all lines of pure bred live stock industry, for the government certainly would not make loans on scrub animals, particularly scrub sires. Others felt that the farmer had too much credit already, and what he needed was a better market for his product and not more opportunity to borrow money.

The following policy as set forth by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, under whose supervision the twelve Intermediate Credit Banks of the United States come, summarizes concisely intermediate credit financing as follows:

"The Intermediate Credit Banks were not created as emergency agencies. They cannot therefore be expected to take, directly or indirectly, inadequately secured paper. They were intended by the law which brought them into existence, to represent a permanent system of intermediate banking, to handle farm credits for a longer period than ordinarily may be extended by banks of deposit and falling short of long term loans, with maturities of not less than six months or more than three years. Their permanence and usefulness are dependent upon making sound loans, because to procure their funds, they must rely upon the marketability of debentures supported by these securities."

There is a mistaken idea, too, that the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank is handing out money from the United States treasury. In other words, it is government money. Just as the Fed-

eral Land Bank does, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank pledges the notes and other documents evidencing debt with a separate department of the government, and bonds or debentures are issued against this security. They may be issued in various amounts, nevertheless the investor buys the bond. So it may be the teacher with a savings account, the city banker with a big surplus for investment, or the day laborer, or in fact, any one who wishes to buy Federal Intermediate Credit Bank bonds who is really financing the farmer. The original capital stock for each Federal Intermediate Credit Bank has, however, been subscribed by funds from the United States treasury. Intermediate, meaning "in between," is typical of the type of financial institution which the name implies. It is created to be of service to the farmer and stockman, to give him credit over a longer period of time than is ordinarily desired by banks of deposit, and for a shorter period than the farm mortgage.

How does the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane operate? In the first place, the officers and directors that govern the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, are ex-officio officers and directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. They are as follows: George C. Jewett, president; M. E. Lewis, vice-president; S. A. Rice, secretary; A. B. Thomson, treasurer; A. W. Canthorn, W. S. McCormack, B. D. Thompson, directors, and Ward M. Buckles, manager. The direct supervision of the Spokane bank is under Mr. Ward M. Buckles, who is manager. Mr. Buckles has had a wide experience in financial circles, for a time operating a bank in Montana and later, for a number of years, being a national bank examiner. Shortly before coming to Spokane, he organized and was operating a bank at Yakima.

He is keenly alive to the needs of the Northwest, as regards agricultural financing. Mr. Buckles states:

"I believe that the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank is destined to take a position in our economic structure for the financing of the agricultural and live stock industry relative to that occupied by the Federal Reserve Bank in financing commercial and industrial enterprises. The two systems, because of their wide difference, should not conflict.

"This dual financing system will not only give the farmer and stockmen more favorable terms and conditions for his financing, but will have a tendency to make the commercial banks stronger, as they will not have to invest their funds in paper of a longer time character than their deposits, which are subject to withdrawal, will warrant, and furthermore, the stockman and farmer will not be embarrassed by being asked to pay his loan at an inopportune time because his local banker finds it necessary to obtain funds for current requirements.

"It is gratifying to note the attitude of some of the largest commercial banks toward the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. They take the position that they have neither the experience nor the equipment to handle agricultural and live stock paper of a general character, and prefer to leave it to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

"We find in many localities that the local banks are not large enough to handle many individual live stock loans and cannot finance cooperative associations for their full requirements. This condition forces the borrowers to go long distances from home to the larger financial centers where they are not known, and where it is difficult for the banks in those larger centers to make a proper investigation of the risk in the short time given. In cases where

they are able to obtain accommodations under such conditions, they are charged higher rates of interest and the credit extended is for a shorter time than can be obtained from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

"When relations are once established with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, either by cooperative association, live stock loan company, agricultural credit corporation, or a commercial bank, they continue year after year without interruption, and in my opinion, it behooves all farmers and live stock men and cooperative associations to begin now to develop plans to secure the advantages of this bank so that in the future, if dire need necessitates, they will have quickly available credit facilities that will tide them over any emergencies."

There are two types of loans taken by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. One is a direct loan, and the other rediscounts.

When one signs a note at a bank with interest paid in advance, he receives in return the proceeds less the interest. This process is what is known as discounting a note. When this bank sells this note to another financial institution, the transaction is known as rediscounting. "The law does not permit the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank to make loans to individuals, but loans on live stock are rediscounted from agricultural credit corporations, banks and live stock loan companies. In other words, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank acts as a reservoir for loans made by various financial agencies. It can be readily seen that the volume of business is entirely dependent on the number of discounting agencies, and the volume of loans submitted by them."

Live stock loan companies or agricultural credit corporations can be organized with a minimum capital of \$10,000. Capital means investment by individuals in stock in the company. It may be regarded as a guarantee fund. According to the law, the financing company may borrow ten times its capital stock from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The amount

borrowed, however, depends entirely on the character of paper offered and the management of the company.

Loans made from Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are based to suit the borrower's needs as much as practically possible. The dairy man has almost a daily pay check, or to say the least, a monthly pay check, and it is easier for him to make monthly reduction of his loan than it would be to ask for payment of the loan at maturity. A loan on sheep or beef cattle would be an entirely different matter, as seasonal liquidation can only be expected on loans made on this type of security. The dairy loan would not be made for less than six months, and probably not for more than one year. Loans on dairy animals are sometimes made as high as \$50, dependent, of course, on the value placed on them by the inspectors, as no live stock loan is made in excess of 50 per cent of the appraised value of the security.

The farmer is interested in knowing what his interest rate will be. In the first place, the investing public at the present time, will pay at least par for debentures bearing four per cent interest. The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank is allowed one per cent on all rediscounts and on direct loans to cooperative marketing associations. The fund accruing from this spread, takes care of administration expenses and builds up a reserve and surplus. The loan company would be charged 5 per cent for the loan, and the borrower might be required to pay 7½ per cent, as live stock loan companies are allowed a spread of 2½ per cent on loans made on live stock.

Total loans made by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane as of September 30, 1925, are \$3,541,177.53. These are divided as follows:

	New Loans and Renewals Dur- ing Month	Dairy Cattle Loans	Beef Cattle Loans	Sheep Loans	Other Collateral	Total Loans by States
Montana.....		1,898.75	247,252.70	515,600.00		764,751.45
Washington.....	87,935.48	35,430.44	48,688.90	193,246.88	401,369.90	678,736.12
Oregon.....	20,298.71	86,803.23	45,201.19	242,886.80	12,704.00	387,595.22
Idaho.....	342,732.53	2,150.00	204,473.85	173,160.37	60,445.52	440,229.74
Total	450,966.72	126,282.42	545,616.64	1,124,894.05	474,519.42	2,271,312.53
Direct Loans to Co-operative Marketing Associations in four States						1,269,865.00
TOTAL LOANS						\$3,541,177.53

It can be seen from these figures that the sheepman or live stock man is securing a large portion of the funds used for rediscounting.

It was the intent and purpose of the law creating Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to be an aid to financing cooperative marketing organizations. Cooperative marketing, to be successful, must be ably managed, have the volume of business and be adequately financed. Loans can be made direct to cooperative associations organized under the laws of any state, and composed of persons engaged in the production, or producing and marketing staple agricultural products, or live stock, secured by warehouse receipts, shipping documents or mortgages on live stock. No advance shall exceed 75 per cent of the market value of the product on which the loan is made.

It can be seen from this that direct loans can not be made on all agricultural commodities, for the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington has classed, as staple agricultural commodities, grain, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, broom corn, beans (including soy beans), rice, alfalfa, red top seeds, hay, nuts, canned fruits and vegetables, maple syrup and dried fruits. Apples, potatoes, and dairy products are some of the farm products not classed as staple agricultural products at the present time.

One of the main live stock industries of the four northwest states is the sheep business. Cooperative marketing of wool has progressed to a marked degree of efficiency. There are several different ways in which orderly marketing of wool prevails. However, at the time of shearing, wool growers, as a rule, are in need of funds for operating expenses, and when one takes into consideration that approximately \$1,250,000 has been advanced on wool

alone during the year 1925 as direct loans to cooperative wool marketing associations, it is felt that the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane is serving the sheepman to a marked degree.

The report of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the calendar year 1924 states that national and state banks had not as a rule availed themselves of the discounting services of the Intermediate Credit Banks. The report shows that from the time of the organization of these banks in 1923 to December 31, 1924, the number and amount of direct loans and rediscounts in western states was as follows:

States	Direct Individuals Served	Loans Closed Amount	Rediscounts Closed Number	Amount
Wyoming	3,000	\$ 244,936.81	1	\$ 15,500.00
Colorado			151	282,232.64
New Mexico			504	440,786.12
Texas	31,402	4,089,604.80	1878	9,578,790.89
California	31,757	21,633,185.60	50	44,189.23
Arizona			11	262,478.00
Utah			8	63,258.17
Montana	10,324	792,666.76	355	1,692,103.90
Oregon	2,633	380,600.00	265	425,191.88
Idaho			13	173,791.98
Washington			228	916,396.08

POINTERS IN COOKING LAMB

Lamb should be served either very hot or cold. "Half cold lamb makes a luke-warm enthusiast." Palatable accompaniments which bring out the flavor of lamb are mint sauce with roasted lamb; currant jelly with mutton; fried tomatoes and string beans; carrots, turnips, cauliflower served together with butter sauce; stewed tomatoes; the lamb cooked with a little fresh or stewed tomato.

To be just right, lamb should be cooked so that, when cut, the meat will be very slightly tinted with pink,—so the juices are a bit rosy. It should not be cooked too long.

Leg, roasted—15 minutes per pound.

Chops, broiled—8 to 10 minutes per pound.

Shoulder chops, broiled—10 to 12 minutes per pound.

Shoulder, roasted—15 minutes per pound.

Swift & Co.

A Plan For "Flock Registration" of Hampshire Sheep

At the last annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association a committee was appointed to report back to the next meeting a possible plan for "flock registration" of Hampshires. Desire for relief from the necessity of maintaining individual records on all their sheep was expressed by owners of several large western flocks from which many rams are sold for use on other classes of ewes. Buyers of such rams do not demand individual pedigrees, but do look for recorded evidence of purity of breeding.

The committee, which consisted of F. R. Marshall, F. J. Hagenbarth, and Professor Gordon H. True, presented a tentative report to members of the Hampshire association who met in Salt Lake City, during the National Ram Sale. That report was later revised and submitted to the Hampshire officials. It is to come up for consideration at the regular annual meeting at Chicago on December 2nd.

The committee report is as follows: To the American Hampshire Association:

The following is the report of your special committee appointed to suggest a plan for flock registration of Hampshire sheep:

In addition to the present methods for registering pure-bred Hampshire sheep, provision shall be made for recording by the association of the increase of "certified" flocks established and maintained in accordance with the following:

1. Certified flocks are to be established only with ewes already regularly registered with the association, or by the addition of ewes bred within such certified flocks as may be established.

The official numbers of all ewes transferred from registered to certified flocks shall be reported to the association at the time of such transfer and their individual registrations canceled.

2. No ewe can ever be transferred from a certified to a registered flock. All ewes in certified flocks are to have

a distinguishing ear mark, such as a diamond-shaped hole in the right ear, the association to furnish to each owner of a certified flock an instrument for making such marks.

All ewes in certified flocks are also to bear ear labels furnished by the association and showing the name of the owner and the number under which the flock is entered in the association's records.

3. All rams used in certified flocks must be regularly registered with the association as individuals and have been produced in regularly registered stud flocks according to the present plan.

4. In the mating it shall be permissible to run any desired number of rams with any desired number of ewes, both rams and ewes to be of the breeding described above.

5. Each owner of a certified flock shall report to the secretary of the association before December 1st of each year as follows:

- The number of ram lambs raised in that year.
- The number of ewe lambs raised in that year.
- The number of ewes bred for the next year's lamb crop.
- The number of ewes lost or taken from the flock during the preceding twelve months, together with the number of ewes added and the origin of the same.
- The association numbers of the rams in service for siring the lamb crop of the following spring.

6. Certificates of pure breeding are to be issued by the association covering sheep sold from certified flocks. Such certificates may be for any number of sheep included in a single sale. A reduced fee shall be charged for such transfer certificates. A reduced fee shall also be collected upon all increases reported as added to certified flocks.

Letter From a Sheep Herder to His Pal

Morocco, Africa, Nov., 1925.

Dear Ern:

I'll bet you'd just about figured me clear out of the game, hadn't you now? Fact is, I did have a darned close shave over in that prison. For about a year I've been with the Spanish army, battling the Riffs, which they are a tough bunch, but we've just about got 'em licked, and I can get a letter out onct in a while. You'd a held your intrepid breath though, Ern, that morning they was going to shoot either me or the Count. We're together now, and we're pals. Trouble was, they couldn't agree on which one of us to check out, so they compromised the deal by deciding to execute us both. Then the officers opened a keg of old wine to vindicate their good judgment, sang songs, played cards and got all lit up like a Spanish lodging house. Later in the evening they had a bunch of girls come in to tell their fortunes. The officer as had charge of the firing squad, his girl told him that there was a big deal coming up and for him to keep his eye peeled for a rakeoff. Then the girls went back to town, and the officers went to sleep.

First thing in the morning, though, the bugles blowed, and they come into our cell, four strong, with fixed bayonets, and ordered us to fall in. We knowed what that meant—a stone wall, a introduction to the infantry, and then the sharks. Me, I felt plum' homesick, and when we got outside I looked around to see was the Old Star Span-gled in sight any place; but there wasn't nary a thing except the long prison yard butting up against the ocean, and down at the further end a bunch of cranky looking soldiers leaning on their rifles. The Count stopped, saluted the commanding officer, pulled out a cigarette case and passed around monogrammed smokes, giving me the first one. I'll have to hand it to him. When it comes right down to brass tacks he's just as cool as ice, and polite as if he was running a dance with tickets selling for six bits a piece. We

lit our smokes and walked on down to where the soldiers was waiting.

They had blindfolds, but the Count waved 'em aside; so I followed suit and told 'em to let'er go as she looks. Now, do you remember me telling you about a big diamond ring as I found in that dead potentate's sepulcher? I'd never wore it, but now I slipped it on my finger. It was a magnificent stone, about the size of a dime full of a blue-white fire that blazed passionately out from its dazzling depths. It had personality, that diamond, a wicked, overbearing, dominating personality. It'd been places and seen things you could just bet on that. It made you feel that it'd been a big milestone on somebody's private road to hell.

We took a last drag at our smokes and tossed the butts away. I looked out over the low prison wall across the ocean to where the sun was just showing up through the far-away misty blue. And, nosing his way close into shore, I saw the fin of a big shark showing above the water. The Count saw it, too, and turned to me and smiled, friendly like, and I didn't mind so much. I guess him and me belong to the same church.

But it was sunrise, and our time was up. The officer was getting impatient. He glanced at us and spoke to his men. "Ready," he commanded, and six soldiers snapped into position. "Load," he went on, in the same tone of voice, and there was a click as sent shivers clear down to my toes. "Aim," says he, and with that he draws and raises his sword. Three modern rifles dropped their sights right down on the most vital section of my anatomy, and I could see the men close their left eyes. Gosh, Ern, I sure felt goosy.

Then, at just that delicate moment, something happened. It was sure lucky. I'd twirled that ring aimlessly, and suddenly it caught the rays of the rising sun. That diamond hadn't seen sunlight for several centuries, and you'd ortu've seen the way that stone sparkled. It revelled in light, absorbed it, saturated itself with it, and then flashed it back at us a thousandfold.

Them soldiers pulled down their hats to shade their eyes. I turned it again, and it hit the officer full in the face. He sort of jumped, stared, and licked his lips like all of a sudden he'd got a awful thirst. I was afraid he'd lower that sword. That was the signal.

He didn't, though. In a flash that fortune teller's prophesy came back to him. He told me about it afterwards. Big deal on right now. "Wait a moment," he says to his men. "We may be acting a bit hasty here. Ground arms."

Six rifle butts hit the flagstones, and that was the sweetest sound, except one or two, I ever heard. "Right about face," the officer went on, "shoulder arms. March." And he sheated his sword and motioned the squad on towards the mess hall.

Then he came over to where we stood, waiting our doom, and picked up my hand with the ring, respectfully, like it belonged to a purty girl. He bent over it almost like a pawnshop guy, and inspected it close. Suddenly he straightened up and almost came to attention. I looked and saw what I hadn't noticed in the dull light of my cell, for there, on either side of that diamond, finely engraved, was the Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Spain.

"Where'd you get it?" demands the officer.

I racked my noodle for a yarn as would hold water.

Say, Ern, there's a camel dispatch leaving with mail right now, and I've got to close. Will write you the rest soon. Write me in care of the U. S. Consul at Algiers. How's Old Spot? Hope you are right side up.

Your Friend and Pal,
Richard A. Wormwood.

AMERICAN LEGION EATS IDAHO LAMB

Idaho lamb was served to the members of the American Legion at their recent convention in Omaha. The twenty-five lambs used were donated by the Idaho Wool Growers Association. They were raised by Matthew Bros. of Ovid, Idaho, and were reported to be an exceptionally fine lot.

The Indian As a Wool Grower

By C. E. FARIS



Navajo Owner-Herder

The American Indian was a keeper of sheep for more than two centuries before George Washington took command of the continental army for the liberty of our country. Years before Columbus planted the American flag on the island of San Salvador the Indian had found a beast of burden in the llama, and the alpaca gave him wool for clothing, which prompted a semi-domestication of the two Andean animals. When Samoset and Pocahontas were shining lights in colonial history the Pueblo and Navajo attended their flocks on their dominions of the great Southwest. Their women, with stout hearts and willing hands, engaged in a blanket industry that gave them remunerative return. The product of their crude looms was for years a medium of exchange for the Southwest territory. Without measure, model or pattern, thousands of blankets are made each year and duplications are as rare as in nature itself.

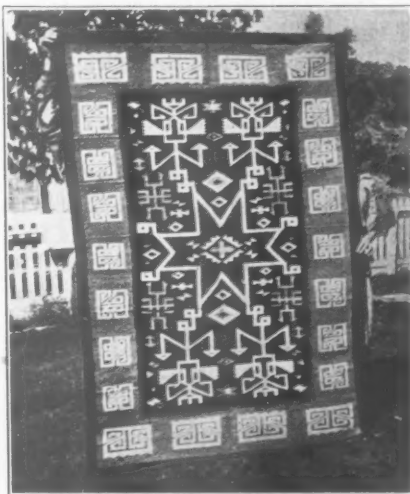
The Indian today has an enviable opportunity for success in the sheep industry. Reservations particularly adapted to stock growing have a total acreage exceeding the area of the thirteen original states. With an inheritance of which they are rightly proud, but with limitations characteristic of the race, there is often little initiative for certain lines of industry. They take kindly to stock growing and the dash of the cattleman and the striking ac-

coutrements of the cow puncher have the same significance to the Indian that the uniformed officer has to the young lad of the white race. What man today has not at some time in youth entertained desire to wear the uniform—to be a train conductor, a band member, a naval or military officer? I doubt if there are any reservation Indians who have not at some time envied the life of the cowboy. While not many would take kindly to shepherd life in their youth, the potential ability of the Indians as a shepherd people has no equal in any other race. Their love for the outdoors, the camping out, their keen sense of observation, and their individual tendency for independent

thought and action favor shepherd life. When individual participation is experienced in the possession and care of a paying flock, there is encouraging demonstration of their peculiar fitness to the work. The significance of the industry to the Laguna, the Navajo, the Zuni, the Mescalero and the Jicarilla Apache is but illustration of what can be done with their vast range areas and their enrollment in the industry to which they are peculiarly fitted. The economic promise alone would be justification for a full measure of encouragement to that end and what it would give in occupation, opportunity, contentment, health conservation, mental and industrial training is of greater promise. Today the Laguna and Mescalero Apache have twenty sheep to the individual member, the Navajo and the Zuni twenty-five, and the Jicarilla Apache forty—the latter a per capita possession in sheep unequalled by any race or people.

Indian Flockmasters

Approximately ten per cent of the Indian population of today is engaged in sheep industry, the Navajo taking the lead in numbers, production, and consequent independence. He has given the government but little trouble. Occupation as shepherds has opposed community centers and required separation, thus giving the family opportunity for productive life and individual meditation that has factored



One of the Navajo Designs

in their betterment. Their individual possessions have prevented depredating excursions and entanglements common to tribes not so occupied. The ten per cent of the Indian people engaged in the industry are but demonstration of what a very considerable per cent could accomplish in this line. The Jicarilla Apaches for the past five years have enjoyed a family income exceeding that of the average farmer of our great nation. The Indians of the Mes-calero Apache reservation, members of whom were on the warpath with Geronimo a half century ago, are enlisting in an industrial program with sheep as a basic industry. Their first year gave them a calculable return of \$500 to the average family so enlisted.

with sheep making the greatest contribution to that end.

Advantages of the Industry

The Indian has for centuries been accustomed to living first hand with nature and the camping out incident to shepherd life. Horses and cattle in their hands permit their living in community centers. They may ride the range but periodically and seldom can they give definite count on their vast unfenced areas. Sheep demand close application and daily, even at any hour of the day, definite count may be had of their flocks. While the industry calls for constant attention, it is less laborious than field work and each and every member of the family may participate, thus calling them into the

pup fostered and supported by a chosen ewe or nanny, takes kindred interest in the welfare of the sheep and the slightest molestation by day or night awakens him for activity. The young Indian, instinctively seeking the rim-rock and high altitudes as do the lambs of the fold, trains eye and ear for all to be seen and heard in the sunrise and the sunset, the summer shower and the winter snow, the bleat of the lamb or the wail of the coyote. Such life in all its fullness is the Indian's right and inheritance. If he is to make the best advance it must be along the line of sound industrial policies that will permit utilization of his natural ability as well as any acquired tendencies that may be his from association and reflection.

The sheep industry in America had its birth on the plains of New Mexico by the early colonists following the explorations of Coronado in 1540. The ideal uplands of four to six thousand feet with their narrow fertile valleys, wooded slopes, broad mesa lands, and their rock-rimmed grass-carpeted rinceones afforded a variety of vegetation of high nutritive value and ideal protection from inclement weather. Because of the peculiar adaptability additional importations followed and with the settlement of Santa Fe and adjacent territory extensive flocks contributed to the support of the pioneers, and by 1800, the twenty-five thousand inhabitants had their foundation flocks for the thousands of Mexican and Navajo sheep of the present day. The introduction of sheep to the Pueblo and Navajo was an invaluable gift. Because of it they have been spared a life of idleness and dissipation all too common among primitive people. A century ago the Navajo was classed as industrious and thrifty. They then cultivated the soil and grew grains and fruits for their own consumption. The Pueblos were equally industrious and thrifty. The Navajo had large flocks and herds of cattle, sheep and goats with totals estimated at 10,000 horse, 25,000 cattle, and 500,000 sheep and goats. They manufactured blankets and coarse woolen goods for wearing apparel. The



Ewes on the Jicarilla Apache Winter Range.

Five thousand sheep and goats purchased in March, 1924, and extended to Indians showing capacity to care for them give proof of the adaptability of their range to the industry as well as their potential capacity therefor. Seventy per cent of the purchase price was realized the first year from their mohair, wool, and lamb sales and replenishment of their flocks by their excellent ewe lambs exceeded twenty per cent. The Navajo, with their vast herds of 750,000 to 1,000,000 head of sheep and goats, a remunerative blanket industry, and unusual tribal thrift, do quite as well, though definite statistics are more difficult to obtain. The Laguna and Zuni people are self-supporting and have been for generations,

open for team work, and progress can be better made through the family unit. The proverbial prejudice entertained for years against the flockmaster is mellowing as advantages of the industry become apparent. The financial success of the industry will solve the rating of the participants in due time and the patience, faithfulness, and endurance common to shepherd life are not exceeded in any calling. Few characteristics are more conducive to the success and betterment of the Indian people. Their inherited love for nature and their keen powers of observation have early opportunity for evolution in company with their dog and flock. The sheep dog, a partner of the flock from puppyhood, and while a

Indians of southern California a century ago were equally prosperous with sheep, cattle, and fields of grain and fruit. Their prosperity excited the cupidity of the revolutionists and steps were taken to permit a division of their property, with unrestrained freedom for its disposition, and consequently these prosperous people were within a decade deprived of their land and property and set adrift, a procedure truly indefensible and as certainly irreparable.

With the revival of interest in the Indian problem there is occasion for encouragement in the production of sheep. A large number of the reservations could support many more animals than are now supported. That may not be true of the vast Navajo areas, but their problem is the elimination of their unprofitable horses and cattle and the improvement of their range and sheep, not that two can feed where one now does, but that one rightly improved may give double the return. Industrial plans have been inaugurated to this end.

Flock Improvement in the San Juan

Thirteen licensed traders of the San Juan jurisdiction are genuinely interested in the Indians of their respective districts and have consequently worked with the reservation agent for flock improvement. Employees and traders are united in the opinion that the sheep industry has improved one hundred per cent in the past six years, and their blankets have improved in proportion in weave, pattern and quality. Representative of but one-sixth of the Navajo people, their sheep, and area—6,000 Indians and 120,000 sheep—their approximate return for 1923, as taken from figures of the traders, was as follows:

350,000 pounds of wool	\$115,000
21,000 lambs	105,000
Blankets	160,000

The Sheep Industry Therapeutical

A striking example of the significance of the sheep industry for an Indian people has been exemplified on the Jicarilla Apache reservation in northern New Mexico in late years. In

the decade past the tribe was in throes of decimation from disease, pessimism, and superstition. The allotment roll on this reservation in 1909 carried seven hundred ninety-five names. In the three years following tribal reduction totaled one hundred thirteen, or approximately fourteen per cent, and excessive mortality continued until the tribe was reduced to five hundred and eighty-six. Enrolling men, women, and children in the sheep industry in 1919 by purchase and issue of small flocks to individual families with additions as capacity was demonstrated, has wrought great changes. There has been consistent growth in health and number from date of the first issue and the census is now six hundred and fifteen. Without desire to magnify results obtaining, it is but fair to say that proverbialisms common to letter and print six years ago on the "starving Apaches," "dying race," and "drunken Jicarillas," and the annual howl for relief characteristic of that period have been effectively silenced by individual effort in an industry that insures emancipation from disease, privation, and ruin.

There is a crescent promise today in the inauguration of definite industrial policies promising employment of individual and tribal labor in the development and utilization of the natural resources of their several reservations in occupations to which they are peculiarly adapted that may give promise of a return that can supplant poverty and idleness, rout disease, and dispel gloom and pessimism by insuring participants of a purposeful faith in their ability to live, to produce, and to hold and accumulate for their posterity an inheritance that can promise better health, better homes, and better life to the Indian people.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS IN IDAHO START FALL WORK

Local associations of wool growers in various sections of Idaho are very active at this time of the year in planning for their predatory animal work. The advisory boards of the Minidoka

and Boise National Forest Wool Growers Association, met the latter part of October to plan their work, and levied an assessment of two cents per head of sheep to combat the pest.

The results of the predatory animal control work done last year by the Three Creek Association, show that over a thousand coyotes were killed at a total cost of \$1,058.70, of which amount \$778.65 was obtained through a levy of 2½ cents per head of sheep owned in the district, and the balance from the sale of hides.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENTS ON AMERICAN BREEDS

C. A. S. Hawker, manager of the famous North Bungaree Merino Stud of Andrews, South Australia, recently made an extended trip in the United States. In a letter written to D. A. Spencer of the Bureau of Animal Industry, just prior to sailing from Seattle for his home, Mr. Hawker had the following to say in reference to Rambouillet and Columbia flocks that he had visited:

"You made my visit of the very greatest interest, and, though I have not lived up to the example of appreciation set by your Russian visitors, I have at any rate found that the American Rambouillet has many good points for which he does not usually get credit abroad. The department's efforts to breed a plain faced Merino, in spite of the show ring tradition, is another of the many evidences that this work is progressive and valuable. A catalogue of such things would be too numerous to weary you with, but it is long enough to fill a visitor like myself with admiration and some envy of such a well equipped and well directed aid to the country's progress.

"I was also much struck by the profitable qualities of your Columbia flock at Dubois. They are not the type of sheep that I am used to, but for the conditions they face in these high northern altitudes they are obviously a most suitable sheep and evidence of capable breeding."

THE FARMER SHEPHERD WINS

A live stock banquet held at Champaign, Illinois, several years ago was made memorable to me largely by a response to a toast made by William Hislop of the State of Washington. In a distinctive accent he closed his remarks with a quotation from Kipling's *Ballad of East and West*:

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth
When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of the earth."

It was my privilege, a few months ago, to read a message from the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association written at Salt Lake City to a group of Catskill Mountain sheepmen. It was striking to note the common interest to sheepmen in widely separated sections of the country in the activities of the National Association in the interest of the sheep industry. It is interesting to note the progress and western trend of this organization from the date of its organization at Syracuse, New York in 1865 until the time of its last annual convention held at San Francisco, California.

Henry S. Randall, as I understand it, was the first president. The late Dr S. B. Allen of Burdett, N. Y. has told me how he, as a boy, would sit on Henry Randall's lap and listen to him talk sheep and also how he helped to crate rams that made long trips to other parts of the world and brought big prices.

A few years ago I rode down the Main street in Cortland, N. Y. the home of the late Henry S. Randall and I saw the old-fashioned, low brick building surmounted by the gold-lettered sign—The Randall Bank. We drove about eighteen miles beyond Cortland to a section of the country made up largely of abandoned farms that was being used as a range for a band of twenty-four hundred Colorado ewes—they were a beautiful sight as they came up over the brow of a hill near by. The impression one received was that a part of the West had been transplanted to the East—the herder and dog were present, be-

ing stationed in an old farm house. The ewes were being intelligently cared for; a carload of Walnut Hall Hampshire rams had been purchased. All this came about through a western sheepman seeing this country and believing that it offered an opportunity for the raising of market lambs and wool in a large way—with a close market for both products. About sixteen hundred acres had been leased. Down nearer the city on very productive land the wintering headquarters was established with large commodious barns. Two years ago I inquired with regard to the outcome of the venture and I was told that the project had been abandoned.

During the more-sheep more-wool movement there were numerous starts made to engage in sheep raising extensively in the East—one I recall was a successful hotel man. I know of none that have been permanent. We have throughout the East working sheepmen who have kept sheep throughout their lives—maintaining from one hundred to five hundred head, raising the winter feed for their sheep and getting enjoyment and profit from the business. This type of men represents the salt of the earth and their number is unfortunately decreasing—they are not operators, they are farmer-shepherds keeping in constant touch with their sheep and usually knowing them individually.

I have noticed a marked uniformity of methods, manner of thinking, way of looking at things among this type of men—whether they lived in the Adirack Mountains or in the Missouri River valley. I like to think of that veteran sheepman, who on a certain Sunday morning was out in his back pasture taking stock of his possessions—thinking he was alone and unobserved he was talking to himself in this manner, "There's a good ewe and there's a nice one and right over there is a damn good sheep." These men know the proper use of movable wire fences, patches of rape, lambing pens, root crops, pine tar and are at home in a sheep fold. When the business sheepman with his figures and calculations decides he cannot afford to keep ewe lambs and waits two years before he gets a lamb—this

man each year quietly saves a few of his best ewe lambs, discards a few older ewes before they break and thus maintains a first class well-grown-out flock of young, roomy, productive ewes. Occasionally one finds a flock of this kind where the ewes have been kept pure and their value thus increased—this situation bearing fruit when the ewe flock is dispersed. An old man, after fifty years with sheep, sold one of his farms with a hundred registered ewes of the utility sort for \$2000.00—he wrote in his pride, "It has been a great week for the old man."

I visited a sheepman in central Missouri who had spent his life building up a splendid flock of general purpose Delaine ewes, starting in Ohio with them as a young man. Another man sent me a book of wool samples that he had been taking from his flock for a good many years—it was a record of his accomplishment. The calendar in the old account book bore the date of 1887. The letter that accompanied the book of wool samples carried the one main idea that he loved to improve and expressed a desire to continue to do better each succeeding year the thing that he had been doing for years.

Mark J. Smith.

USING NECK AND BREAST OF LAMB

Lamb neck is rich in those meat substances called "extractives" that are so appetizing and stimulating, and impart such a delightful flavor to stew, soups, and braised dishes. The four or five attractive slices which may be cut from it, are ideal for casserole preparation. Even if they are stewed, the pieces cut in this way look better than if just cut up any way.

The breast of lamb is rich in extractions, and streaked with sweet, tender fat. It may be cut into seventeen pieces for stewing, or roasted whole, or it may be boned and rolled into a neat roll and roasted.

(Samples of statements on a series of cards being widely distributed by Swift & Co.)

SHEEP CLUB WORK IN BARNES COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Five sheep clubs were organized in Barnes county, South Dakota, in the fall of 1924, through the efforts of County Agent T. X. Calnan and John Haw, who is with the agricultural department of the Northern Pacific railway. Three hundred thirty-eight ewes, Rambouillets, Hampshires and Shropshires, were brought in from Montana and were placed on four farms in the districts where the sheep clubs had been organized. The Agricultural Credit Corporation financed the purchase of the ewes and the Valley City Rotary Club supplied the funds for the buying of six pure bred rams.

When the ewes were bred, they were

its best bib and tucker and the lamb show added not a little zest to the affair. All of the clubs, which are located at Valley City, Dazey, Kathryn, Ofiska and Eckelson, had entries. Eckelson won first place for the best club exhibit and Dazey, second. The grand championship went to Frank Sorenson of Kathryn, whose lamb was also champion in the black faced class, while Lawrence Olson of Dazey won the championship in the white faced division. Other prize winners were as follows:

BLACK FACED CLASS.

Ewe Lambs.

First—Lyle Bender, Dazey.
Second—Alice Hesck, Eckelson.
Third—Frank Sorenson, Kathryn.
Fourth—Willard Potter, Valley City.
Fifth—Melvin Boomelman, Kathryn.



The Pens and Show Ring of the Lamb Show at Valley City, South Dakota.

divided into lots of five and ten and distributed to the club members. Instruction in their care and feeding were given from time to time by Mr. Calnan and when the lambs arrived, their docking and castrating was done under his supervision also.

Although the lamb crop was quite disappointing in some instances, in others it was quite successful, and the flock increase and wool yields were sufficient to cover the original cost of the ewes and a small profit.

During the summer special lectures and demonstrations were put on for the benefit of the club members and this fall the club members showed their lambs at the annual fall festival held at Valley City on October 9 and 10. For this event Valley City puts on

Wether Lambs.

First—Frank Sorenson, Kathryn.
Second—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Third—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Fourth—Maurice Kuhry, Oriska.
Fifth—John Yannish, Oriska.

Aged Sheep.

First—John Kehl, Eckelson.
Second—Willard Potter, Valley City.
Third—Bennie Kuhry, Oriska.

Twins.

First—Alice Hesck, Eckelson.
Second—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Third—Lyle Bender, Dazey.

Buck Lamb.

First—Alice Hesck, Eckelson.
Second—Hermie Hanson, Kathryn.
Third—John Thilmony, Oriska.

WHITE FACED CLASS.

Ewe Lambs.

First—Lawrence Olson, Dazey.
Second—Orley Short, Dazey.
Third—Orley Short, Dazey.

Wether Lambs.

First—Orley Short, Dazey.
Second—Edgar Christopherson, Dazey.
Third—Vernon Christopherson, Dazey.

Aged Sheep.

First—Arnold Hammersmith, Dazey.
Second—Orley Short, Dazey.
Third—Vernon Christopherson, Dazey.

Twins.

First—Orley Short, Dazey.
Second—Leon Senff, Dazey.
Third—Paul Rassmusson, Dazey.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENTS AFFECT EASTERN FARM SHEEP INDUSTRY

The much more uniform finish of western lambs arriving at big markets indicates an intention on the part of ranchmen to keep finishing operations closer home. This of course may be nothing more than the greater efficiency that is noticeable all along the line in our productive and commercial endeavor the last few years. Then it

may be that eastern feeders have given the producer of western lambs a cue, something to think about in the way of keeping profits in hand.

On the other hand it may be one of the rational results of a sometimes lamented sheep deflation. To some very voluble discussers the numbers of sheep in the country twenty-five years ago are always and forthwith assumed to have been a normal and desirable condition of affairs. None of them are ever heard to remark or even take cognizance of the disastrous losses the west sustained under the old regime nor the long end of cull and peewee lambs that flooded eastward, even in fairly recent years.

THE FARMER SHEPHERD WINS

A live stock banquet held at Champaign, Illinois, several years ago was made memorable to me largely by a response to a toast made by William Hislop of the State of Washington. In a distinctive accent he closed his remarks with a quotation from Kipling's *Ballad of East and West*:

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth."

It was my privilege, a few months ago, to read a message from the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association written at Salt Lake City to a group of Catskill Mountain sheepmen. It was striking to note the common interest to sheepmen in widely separated sections of the country in the activities of the National Association in the interest of the sheep industry. It is interesting to note the progress and western trend of this organization from the date of its organization at Syracuse, New York in 1865 until the time of its last annual convention held at San Francisco, California.

Henry S. Randall, as I understand it, was the first president. The late Dr S. B. Allen of Burdett, N. Y. has told me how he, as a boy, would sit on Henry Randall's lap and listen to him talk sheep and also how he helped to crate rams that made long trips to other parts of the world and brought big prices.

A few years ago I rode down the Main street in Cortland, N. Y. the home of the late Henry S. Randall and I saw the old-fashioned, low brick building surmounted by the gold-lettered sign—The Randall Bank. We drove about eighteen miles beyond Cortland to a section of the country made up largely of abandoned farms that was being used as a range for a band of twenty-four hundred Colorado ewes—they were a beautiful sight as they came up over the brow of a hill near by. The impression one received was that a part of the West had been transplanted to the East—the herder and dog were present, be-

ing stationed in an old farm house. The ewes were being intelligently cared for; a carload of Walnut Hall Hampshire rams had been purchased. All this came about through a western sheepman seeing this country and believing that it offered an opportunity for the raising of market lambs and wool in a large way—with a close market for both products. About sixteen hundred acres had been leased. Down nearer the city on very productive land the wintering headquarters was established with large commodious barns. Two years ago I inquired with regard to the outcome of the venture and I was told that the project had been abandoned.

During the more-sheep more-wool movement there were numerous starts made to engage in sheep raising extensively in the East—one I recall was a successful hotel man. I know of none that have been permanent. We have throughout the East working sheepmen who have kept sheep throughout their lives—maintaining from one hundred to five hundred head, raising the winter feed for their sheep and getting enjoyment and profit from the business. This type of men represents the salt of the earth and their number is unfortunately decreasing—they are not operators, they are farmer-shepherds keeping in constant touch with their sheep and usually knowing them individually.

I have noticed a marked uniformity of methods, manner of thinking, way of looking at things among this type of men—whether they lived in the Adirondack Mountains or in the Missouri River valley. I like to think of that veteran sheepman, who on a certain Sunday morning was out in his back pasture taking stock of his possessions—thinking he was alone and unobserved he was talking to himself in this manner, "There's a good ewe and there's a nice one and right over there is a damn good sheep." These men know the proper use of movable wire fences, patches of rape, lambing pens, root crops, pine tar and are at home in a sheep fold. When the business sheepman with his figures and calculations decides he cannot afford to keep ewe lambs and waits two years before he gets a lamb—this

man each year quietly saves a few of his best ewe lambs, discards a few older ewes before they break and thus maintains a first class well-grown-out flock of young, roomy, productive ewes. Occasionally one finds a flock of this kind where the ewes have been kept pure and their value thus increased—this situation bearing fruit when the ewe flock is dispersed. An old man, after fifty years with sheep, sold one of his farms with a hundred registered ewes of the utility sort for \$2000.00—he wrote in his pride, "It has been a great week for the old man."

I visited a sheepman in central Missouri who had spent his life building up a splendid flock of general purpose Delaine ewes, starting in Ohio with them as a young man. Another man sent me a book of wool samples that he had been taking from his flock for a good many years—it was a record of his accomplishment. The calendar in the old account book bore the date of 1887. The letter that accompanied the book of wool samples carried the one main idea that he loved to improve and expressed a desire to continue to do better each succeeding year the thing that he had been doing for years.

Mark J. Smith.

USING NECK AND BREAST OF LAMB

Lamb neck is rich in those meat substances called "extractives" that are so appetizing and stimulating, and impart such a delightful flavor to stew, soups, and braised dishes. The four or five attractive slices which may be cut from it, are ideal for casserole preparation. Even if they are stewed, the pieces cut in this way look better than if just cut up any way.

The breast of lamb is rich in extractions, and streaked with sweet, tender fat. It may be cut into seventeen pieces for stewing, or roasted whole, or it may be boned and rolled into a neat roll and roasted.

(Samples of statements on a series of cards being widely distributed by Swift & Co.)

SHEEP CLUB WORK IN BARNES COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Five sheep clubs were organized in Barnes county, South Dakota, in the fall of 1924, through the efforts of County Agent T. X. Calnan and John Haw, who is with the agricultural department of the Northern Pacific railway. Three hundred thirty-eight ewes, Rambouillets, Hampshires and Shropshires, were brought in from Montana and were placed on four farms in the districts where the sheep clubs had been organized. The Agricultural Credit Corporation financed the purchase of the ewes and the Valley City Rotary Club supplied the funds for the buying of six pure bred rams.

When the ewes were bred, they were

its best bib and tucker and the lamb show added not a little zest to the affair. All of the clubs, which are located at Valley City, Dazey, Kathryn, Oriska and Eckelson, had entries. Eckelson won first place for the best club exhibit and Dazey, second. The grand championship went to Frank Sorenson of Kathryn, whose lamb was also champion in the black faced class, while Lawrence Olson of Dazey won the championship in the white faced division. Other prize winners were as follows:

BLACK FACED CLASS.

Ewe Lambs.

First—Lyle Bender, Dazey.
Second—Alice Hesch, Eckelson.
Third—Frank Sorenson, Kathryn.
Fourth—Willard Potter, Valley City.
Fifth—Melvin Boomelman, Kathryn.



The Pens and Show Ring of the Lamb Show at Valley City, South Dakota.

divided into lots of five and ten and distributed to the club members. Instruction in their care and feeding were given from time to time by Mr. Calnan and when the lambs arrived, their docking and castrating was done under his supervision also.

Although the lamb crop was quite disappointing in some instances, in others it was quite successful, and the flock increase and wool yields were sufficient to cover the original cost of the ewes and a small profit.

During the summer special lectures and demonstrations were put on for the benefit of the club members and this fall the club members showed their lambs at the annual fall festival held at Valley City on October 9 and 10. For this event Valley City puts on

Wether Lambs.

First—Frank Sorenson, Kathryn.
Second—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Third—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Fourth—Maurice Kuhry, Oriska.
Fifth—John Yannish, Oriska.

Aged Sheep.

First—John Kehl, Eckelson.
Second—Willard Potter, Valley City.
Third—Bennie Kuhry, Oriska.

Twins.

First—Alice Hesch, Eckelson.
Second—Vernon Nordley, Eckelson.
Third—Lyle Bender, Dazey.

Buck Lamb.

First—Alice Hesch, Eckelson.
Second—Hermie Hanson, Kathryn.
Third—John Thilmony, Oriska.

WHITE FACED CLASS.

Ewe Lambs.

First—Lawrence Olson, Dazey.
Second—Orley Short, Dazey.
Third—Orley Short, Dazey.

Wether Lambs.

First—Orley Short, Dazey.
Second—Edgar Christopherson, Dazey.
Third—Vernon Christopherson, Dazey.

Aged Sheep.

First—Arnold Hammersmith, Dazey.
Second—Orley Short, Dazey.
Third—Vernon Christopherson, Dazey.

Twins.

First—Orley Short, Dazey.
Second—Leon Senff, Dazey.
Third—Paul Rassmusson, Dazey.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENTS AFFECT EASTERN FARM SHEEP INDUSTRY

The much more uniform finish of western lambs arriving at big markets indicates an intention on the part of ranchmen to keep finishing operations closer home. This of course may be nothing more than the greater efficiency that is noticeable all along the line in our productive and commercial endeavor the last few years. Then it

may be that eastern feeders have given the producer of western lambs a cue, something to think about in the way of keeping profits in hand.

On the other hand it may be one of the rational results of a sometimes lamented sheep deflation. To some very voluble discussers the numbers of sheep in the country twenty-five years ago are always and forthwith assumed to have been a normal and desirable condition of affairs. None of them are ever heard to remark or even take cognizance of the disastrous losses the west sustained under the old regime nor the long end of cull and peewee lambs that flooded eastward, even in fairly recent years.

The farm states were full of foot rot and stomach worms in the so-called good old sheep days and the buyer of dead sheep came scouting around to salvage the wool of the old "pel-terers" that passed away during the winter and were thrown up to the loft away from the dogs till spring weather ripened them up for wool pulling.

The too-big framy lamb that went into so many sheep lots the winter of after-the-war deflation was a large factor in putting red figures in the columns of the many corn-belt feeders—figures that it took next year's good operations to wipe out, provided the operator hadn't gotten his "enough" in the lamb finishing "game".

If the west keeps making them better and better and selling them earlier and earlier there will be several sets of gentlemen ready to take a different tack at the wind! In the first place the corn-belt lamb feeder who has once finished lambs is a very loath feller ever again to resume breeding operations. As the feeder end of western lambs close up into the market lamb with a satisfactory finish for slaughter, what is our corn-crib man down in the corn-belt going to do with his grain and with his mows of alfalfa hay?

If the fall run of western lambs comes prime or good enough for the butcher and keeps coming earlier and earlier as it has been coming in recent years, what is the wool puller going to do and what is the wool market going to draw on to hammer down prices seasonally and tide the spinner over the spell in which he usually draws largely on the good-length wool of long-fed lambs pulled by the packer? Fall pulled wool is a far different article! Will this earlier and earlier tendency of lamb marketing have its own influence for the better on the domestic wool market?

Here and there in the east one hears that occasional dairymen are getting kinda tired of seeing the vet come around their barns and kinda tired of leading their cows out to be shot at—and that some of them are thinking of the good old times when they didn't

have to look a bunch of cows in the face every time they went to the barn and sit down at the switching end of the animal every morning and every night. In short it is said that sheep look better to these teat pullers recently than for many a moon! The question is, can they carry on? Can they get a native lamb in their eye that won't require a few so-called "sheep specialists" traveling out of every agricultural college in order to get the lambs castrated and their tails chopped off and get them drenched!

The question is an interesting one! Interesting because we don't dare draw any fallacious reasoning from the 60,000,000 sheep days of the past; interesting for similar reasons because our faith in ourselves as prophets is so shaken by our stupid utterances of the past and the ups and downs we have rushed pell-mell into and been carried out of by the heels: interesting because we are living in a more efficiently economical era when two and two come nearer footing up four than they used to do.

One thing we can be thankful for and that is we hear little of more sheep more wool committees: we can be thankful that we hear little of the inane old bunk of keeping a flock of sheep on every farm for the purpose of eating the weeds and living on nothing; we can be thankful that every Tom, Dick and Harry down east can't run to Chicago these days and buy himself a long string of western ewes at a song; we can be thankful that the President of the United States is not trying to keep a flock of sheep on the White House lawn.

The best business men today seem to think a safe way for them is to keep one eye on the broad outlook of affairs rather than go by some local man's thumbs-up-thumbs-down ideas of things—and keep the other and the near eye on the home business to make it sound and thrifty and see that the personal credit of Number One gets safer and safer. In other words, when we go to hang our expectations on the high peg we need to know whether we are standing on a sound logical

barrel head made in our new day of grace or whether we are stumping around on a squeaky old shell of a logical barrel hooped up twenty-five years ago when we had 60,000,000 sheep, ate five-year-old wether chops and the whole family was socked up in woolen hose from the baby up to the Boss!

G. P. Williams.

Charlotte, N. Carolina.

SHEEP SALES IN MONTANA

The record price since the war for sheep in Beaverhead Couonty, the seat of the state's best known sheep district, possibly, was recently paid to Otto Schulz & Son of Sheridan, for 500 head of Rambouillet ewes, two-year-olds. The ewes brought their owners \$16 a head and were purchased by J. Cook of New Hampshire. The ewes are range sheep, but of a high quality strain. Schulz & Son last year paid the top price at the Salt Lake stock show for two pure bred Rambouillet rams, which indicates their determination to raise high grade stuff. In addition to breaking the record price, the two carloads of sheep are believed to comprise the largest shipment ever made to so distant a state as New Hampshire. Indeed, it is probably the first shipment of Montana sheep to New England, indicating that this state's sheep products are favorably known throughout the nation.

The Lewis Penwell Company of Helena has announced the sale of its Big Bend ranch, near Garrison, in Powell County. The ranch contains 1,100 acres and the transaction is one of the largest deals completed in Montana in many months. T. E. Hodge of Gold Creek is the buyer of the property.

Sheep with their wool and mutton have brought approximately \$2,500,000 to growers in the vicinity of Miles City this year. This showing is all the more remarkable in that for years and years, Miles City was the center of the cattle industry of the state, and as is well known, cattle and sheep did not mix any too well in the earlier days.

Leon Shaw.

Lamb Ration Tests at Washington and Nebraska Experiment Stations

Results of last season's tests of different classes and combinations of feeds for fattening lambs, conducted at the branch station at Prosser, Washington, and at Lincoln, Nebraska, are of interest to feeders now con-

different cuttings of alfalfa gave results somewhat different from those obtained in the previous year. The summary of the three experiments as presented in the bulletin permits the drawing of conclusions as to average

first cutting lot. Small degrees of difference in gain or finish are not significant unless they occur regularly in the same way.

Eastern corn (No. 3 yellow) produced larger gains than the local corn, but

WASHINGTON BRANCH STATION. RESULTS OF 60 DAY LAMB FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Average Daily Ration Pounds per head	Different Cuttings of Alfalfa			Different Grains							Different Amounts of Corn		
	Corn .75 Alf. 1st Cutting 3.	Corn .75 Alf. 2nd Cutting 3.	Corn .75 Alf. 3rd Cutting 3.	Eastern Corn 1. Alf.	Local Corn 1 Alf.	Barley 1. Alf.	Oats .1 Alf.	Spelt. 1 Alf.	Wheat 1. Alf.		Corn 1.5 Alf.	Corn 1 Alf.	Corn ½ Alf.
Av. weight at start	69.94	73.4	70.06	70.	73.48	74.68	74	77.3	73.28		71.8	70.	71.1
Daily gain, lbs.	.314	.344	.34	.36	.34	.27	.28	.25	.29		.39	.36	.27
Feed per 100 lbs. gain													
Hay	983.	896	903	792	884	1052	1023	1220	967		601	792	1189
Grain	239	218	221	274	295	367	359	400	339		363	274	181
Cost per pound gain													
Cents	10.96	10.09	10.2	11.02	10.84	13.7	13.37	14.5	14.15		12.35	11.02	10.60
Degree of finish	96	98	95	104	104	99	92	99	100		110	104	90

fronted with the necessity of securing maximum gains and finish at the lowest possible cost.

The Washington station's results of three years experiments have been published as Bulletin 185, which is now available. The last test of values of

differences in the fattening value of different crops of alfalfa.

The recent test showed smallest gains from the first cutting and highest from the second crop. The finish on the lambs fed the third cutting, however, was slightly lower than the

the difference was not sufficient to offset the additional cost of \$8 per ton. Both kinds of corn made larger and cheaper gains than barley, oats, or wheat, used in combination with a full allowance of alfalfa hay.

A daily allowance of ½ pound of

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.
100 Days Lamb Feeding Experiment, October 14, 1924, to January 22, 1925.

Average Daily Rations Pounds per Head	Corn 1.16 Alf. .95	Corn 1.25 O. M. .17 Alf. .98	Corn 1.22 Silage .70 Alf. .78	Corn 1.25 O. M. .18 Silage .70 Alf. .75	Corn 1.21 Tank. .06 Alf. .96	Barley 1.43 Alf. .94	Barley .56 Corn .75 Alf. .99
Av. Initial weight per head	58.66	59.40	59.16	59.18	59.13	58.59	59.30
Av. Final Weight per Head	82.66	90.20	85.16	91.38	85.23	84.89	87.10
Av. Daily Gain per Head	.240	.308	.260	.322	.261	.263	.278
Feed required per 100 lbs. gain							
Shelled corn,	483.42	405.20	468.95	387.53	462.60	544.75	268.22
Barley							
Linseed Oil meal		54.41		54.26			
Tankage					22.66		
Ensilage			268.21	216.71			
Alfalfa Hay	396.16	319.28	298.06	233.34	366.62	356.71	355.08
Cost of 100 lb. Gain	\$12.64	\$11.85	\$12.56	\$11.62	\$12.74	\$ 12.21	\$ 11.54
Av. Dressing Percentage	50.21	50.63	50.84	50.96	50.04	49.96	50.47
Financial Statement							
Initial cost per head at \$13.30 per cwt.	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.90	\$ 7.87	\$7 87	\$ 7.86	\$ 7.79	\$ 7.89
Feed cost per head	3.03	3.65	3.27	3.74	3.33	3.21	3.21
Interest on investment at 8 per cent	.24	.25	.24	.25	.25	.24	.24
Cost of marketing	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39
Total cost per head	11.46	12.19	11.77	12.25	11.83	11.59	11.73
Value per cwt. at mkt.	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Weight per head at market	78.66	86.20	81.16	87.38	81.23	80.89	83.10
Profit	2.30	2.90	2.43	3.04	2.39	2.53	2.81

Market Value of Feeds — Corn at \$1.12 per bu. Barley at 84c per bu.
L. O. M. at \$50.00 per ton. Silage at \$7.00 per ton.
Tankage at \$65.00 per ton. Alfalfa at \$15.00 per ton

corn, along with alfalfa hay, made much smaller but cheaper gains than allowances of one pound or one and a half pounds. It was not reported whether the higher finish of the heavier fed and heavier gaining lots resulted in more actual profit.

Amounts of corn fed were also varied with different amounts of corn silage and with alfalfa hay. The light corn lambs, which received the heavier silage ration, made small but cheap gains. Unfortunately the report failed to show the actual selling value and profits from each lot. Gains that are put on cheaply and slowly, through the greater time needed to produce acceptable finish, sometimes are found in the final accounting to be far from profitable.

The Washington lambs were fed for only 60 days. There were twenty-five head in each lot, purchased at 11 cents per pound. The feeds were charged at the following rates per ton: Alfalfa, \$10; corn silage, \$5; eastern shelled corn, \$51.50; local shelled corn, \$43.50; barley, \$46; oats, \$46; wheat, \$55; spelt, \$42. The records of twelve of the fifteen lots are shown in the table.

The Nebraska experiment, which was conducted with 210 lambs fed in seven lots, was chiefly planned to show the relative economy of the use of oil meal, silage, and tankage, along with corn and alfalfa. Both of these supplements were used for one lot. In a second test straight barley was compared with corn and barley mixture.

The lambs making the larger gains returned the largest profits.

The straight corn and barley rations and the one containing tankage made small and expensive gains, with low profits, though the lot fed corn, alfalfa and silage showed up poorly. The same ration, with oil meal added, made the best showing in this test. The very complete and well arranged table accompanying the report of the experiment presents all the details in a form most convenient for use of persons considering the use of any of the feeds or combinations studied in this instance.

SCREENINGS FOR FEEDING LAMBS

Good results from the use of wheat screenings in a winter ration for ewe lambs were reported in the Wool Grower of September 1923, as having been obtained at the Montana Experiment Station. The screenings used in the test then reported contained about 60 per cent wheat and it was considered they could profitably be used along with oat straw to replace a part of the alfalfa usually fed.

Contrary to results reported at that time, we found in a second trial that the small black weed seed such as mustard and fanweed would grow after they had passed through the digestive tract of a lamb. By collecting the droppings on a mild day and putting them into pots for germination before they had a chance to freeze or to heat, a considerable number of the seeds grew.

While some of the seeds grew it is obvious from the results obtained that these weed seeds have a considerable value as feed for lambs. While being fed a ration of practically three pounds of alfalfa hay per head daily for 41 days, eight lambs gained slightly over 0.1 pound per head daily and they required 28 pounds of hay per pound of grain.

During a subsequent period of 85 days they were fed wheat screenings and alfalfa hay in addition. These screenings were especially selected for low content of grain and high content of weed seed. The grain contained was about 21 per cent, the balance being made up almost entirely of small weed seeds.

On this ration the lambs gained 0.28 pounds daily and required 4.83 pounds of screening and 9.16 pounds of hay per pound of gain. The 4.83 pounds of screening contained 1.01 pounds of grain. The average daily ration was 1.35 pounds of screening (containing 0.24 pounds of grain) and 2.56 pounds of alfalfa hay.

It is obvious from these results that notwithstanding the passage of a considerable amount of whole seed through the digestive tracts of the lambs, they derived some benefit from

eating this seed. Lambs fed less than one-quarter of a pound of grain per day do not gain as rapidly as did these lambs.

It is obvious also that the weed seed was more valuable than the same weight of hay but less valuable than the same weight of grain. The results compare very favorably with those obtained by feeding three-quarters of a pound of grain per head daily and alfalfa hay in addition.

These lambs were not affected unfavorably in any way by eating the weed seed. They were started on one-half pound per day and after ten days the daily feed was increased about one-quarter of a pound. At the end of 44 days they had been worked up gradually to two pounds per head daily which was the amount fed during the remainder of the trial. Practically no residue remained from the weed seed. None of the lambs were ever off feed nor did they ever fail to eat about the usual amount of feed.

In following tables are given the results of this feeding trial:

First Period—Alfalfa Hay Only—41 Days.	
	lbs.
Average weight per head at beginning—	61
Average weight per head at the end—	65
Average daily gain per head—	0.10
Hay fed per lamb daily—	2.9
Hay fed per pound of gain—	28.0
Second Period—Alfalfa Hay and Screenings—85 Days.	
	lbs.
Average weight per head at beginning—	65
Average weight per head at the end—	89
Average daily gain per head—	0.28
Average daily feed per lamb:	
Screenings (containing 0.28 lb. grain)—	1.35
Alfalfa hay—	2.56
Average feed per pound of gain	
Screenings (containing 1.01 lbs. grain)	4.83
Alfalfa hay—	9.16

Montana Experiment Station.

W. E. Joseph.

OHIO COOPERATIVES SELL TO PACKERS

Concentration and market yards have been established at Columbus, Ohio, for use of cooperative associations making deliveries direct to packers. This practice started last year and in September 20 per cent of the live stock handled by the cooperatives were sold direct to packers following grading at country points.

Can the Lamb Market Be Made More Stable?

Stabilization Through Improved Quality—Western Lamb in Eastern Cities.

By HUGH SPROAT.

The problem of maintaining a steady run of lambs to market is not a question affecting any single state or any group of states. The reports of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics show a total of over 16,000,000 head of sheep and lambs reported as receipts in 1924 at 60 different markets, nine different markets receiving over half a million each. It can safely be considered that not over 15 per cent of the total run are sheep; the rest are lambs.

There is undoubtedly a duplication of receipts, so that the grand total of something over sixteen million contains a considerable percentage of sheep and lambs counted twice and perhaps more often. However, it is also evident that states like Montana and Wyoming market very many more than those with which they are credited, Colorado and Nebraska buying for direct delivery off the range and receiving credit when marketing from the feed yards.

As our excessive runs are from the range shipments, due, in considerable measure, to the short marketing season of about four months, this phase of the situation will receive most attention.

Taking the different groups of states as shown, it will be observed that no district ships native lambs in numbers equal to the one state of Idaho, for the months of June, July, August and September. In the far western group, for the three months first mentioned, Idaho ships approximately half of all receipts from this group of states, dropping off to less than one-fourth of the total receipts for September. As Idaho's contribution to the market is very largely killers, it would appear that this is the place to begin when control of the rate of receipts at the markets is under consideration.

The editor has suggested that I should go fully into the subject of market receipts with a view to seeing what can be done by western shippers to keep market prices of future years on such a steady basis as they held this

year, in contrast to the very sudden and severe breaks of some other years well remembered by those whose shipments arrived at the market on the bad spots. In the Wool Grower for January, 1925, the following methods were set forth as means by which market receipts might be equalized, to secure a greater stability of prices:

1. Shipping lambs as fast as they reach marketable conditions.
2. Diversion of shipments to prevent congestion at any one market.
3. Consigning fat lambs to slaughtering points rather than to markets from which they must be re-shipped.
4. Equalization of receipts through co-operation of commission houses.
5. Regulation of dates of loading at points of origin through organization of shippers.
6. Removal of a part of the feeder supply from the markets at the principal slaughtering points.

The first point of the six listed above is the easiest to discuss and may as well be taken up in advance of the others. While western shippers will readily agree that markets can be helped by shipping a larger proportion of fancy lambs, it is a bigger undertaking to secure delivery of that improvement at Chicago and the other markets. However discussion must precede changes for the better and there is ample time before next year's market for wool growers, as individuals and in their associations, to discuss, resolve, and to prepare to improve their own business.

Here is as good a place as any to quote Robert Matheson, who has, perhaps, bought more lambs than all the other lamb buyers together, on this question of stabilization:

"It is not so much the size of the runs that concerns us as the condition of the lambs that make up the run. We have a strong demand at all times for good sappy lambs weighing 70 to 75 pounds, shipped in the bloom, but keep those same lambs a month or six weeks longer, dry them out, and see

what the dressed meat market will do. You may put ten pounds or so on to the lambs, but you will suffer at the distribution end."

Those may not be his exact words, but that is his meaning. He would prefer a steady run to market, if it can be done without deterioration in quality, but always, the lambs should be shipped as soon as they are ready.

Incidentally it might not be out of place to remark that outfits are known on the markets by the class of lambs that they take to market. One Idaho outfit early in June this year had the unusual distinction of marketing a string of lambs dressing 53.9 per cent, and not a few of the June lambs went better than 52 per cent. The buyers will tell you offhand the shippers they like to see come to market, and they know just as well the men who year by year send shipment after shipment of dried out stuff. True, the net return of the latter may be higher, but sooner or later when much of this stuff goes towards consumption something pops.

It may be news to many growers to know that on an average California makes the best job of getting her lambs to market when ready. The earliest Idaho strings and the May lambs from the upper Snake River are hard to beat, but there is a lot of July and August shipments which pull Idaho from the top of the list. Washington has the unenviable distinction of being the state that makes the poorest job of marketing. Her lambs are kept far too long, as a rule, reaching the market heavy and woody, and consequently poor dressers.

Buyers are unquestionably largely to blame for the state of affairs above mentioned. Notice what Jim Poole says in the October Wool Grower: "Choice lambs were so scarce late in September, that they were entitled to more substantial premiums," and that applies all the time. If a seventy-pound lamb, just right, brings a premium of only 25 cents per hundred over an

eighty-pound lamb past its prime, can the grower be blamed for keeping for the heavy weight? In the final analysis it is the net return that counts. Make a spread of 75 cents to a dollar in favor of the prime lamb, and see the result.

This is getting away from the stabilization of receipts, but since the price paid for the live animal is largely dependent on the price paid for the carcass over the block, let us follow to the finish.

It is often a matter of comment among growers, viewing the great strings of lambs headed for market, as to what becomes of them all. It is interesting to know that one establishment in New York City slaughters from 20,000 to 25,000 a week; and that there are twenty or more killing houses in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn using very much smaller numbers it is true, but in the aggregate slaughtering a tremendous number of lambs. On top of this there are heavy shipments of dressed lamb from the principal killing centers, Chicago, Omaha and others.

There is a very large Jewish and foreign population in all the eastern cities, all accustomed to using more or less mutton. The large consumptive demand for lamb comes from the cities, particularly Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Boston, New York Philadelphia and Washington. It is eaten by all classes of people from the excessively rich, through the well to do, to the very poorest.

It was the writer's recent good fortune to visit one of the largest New York plants when killing operations were under way, and to meet men there just as much interested in our production problems as we are in their distribution of what we have produced. On this day there were killing Kosher lambs. Kosher or Kasher is the Hebrew word for clean, right or fit, and is a term specially used of meat slaughtered in accordance with the law of Moses. The particular string of lambs happened to be a drove of natives, grading from exceptionally good to exceptionally poor, and as the carcasses came along the runways, tagged to

show the style of killing, they were graded into as many as twenty different classes. These lambs would supply the demand from different localities. The very choice grade, a carcass of 34 to 36 pounds, was marketed in the exclusive residential district of 62nd Street and Park and Madison avenues and vicinity. The large hotels take a very good class of carcass, perhaps a little heavier and a little coarser in texture than the lambs first mentioned; then the larger and better restaurants take the next grade, and on down the line until the stringy poor stuff finds an outlet in the very poorest quarters of the city.

Trading is very largely done by telephone and there seemed to be a firm market for the choice meats at \$32 per hundred weight. It is not so much a question of price for this sort of carcass, as a question of quality. It had to be the best or nothing—not wanted if not choice. As the grade deteriorated in quality, selling became more of a matter of the market. The wholesalers seem to have a well established clientele all down the line, and if one establishment in the wholesale business is selling a certain grade at a given price, the other concerns have to meet that price, the customer giving his usual wholesaler the order if the price is in line; otherwise the best buy for the money got the trade. When we read about a certain market being demoralized, it simply means that some wholesaler has found himself with a long line of inferior carcasses which he proposes to market at any price he can get. Other concerns have to do the same thing if stocked in like manner. It is largely a question of cleaning out the coolers and applies mostly to inferior grades. But if the wholesaler has to take a loss on any grade, he is going to try to buy cheaper to recoup and most of us would do the same thing. This particular firm had sold dressed lamb this year as low as \$16 per hundred-weight, and here the point should be emphasized that the better the quality we put on the market, the steadier the trade all along the line.

Wholesaling is not confined to whole carcasses exclusively, but they are cut

as desired. New York market terms are as follows:

Chuck—Shoulder, neck and four ribs.

Bracelet—The next eight ribs, including the rack and breast.

Loin—Short ribs.

Legs—Hind legs.

The better class shops order largely loins and legs. An order from such an establishment might call for ten whole carcasses and twenty loins and legs. Of course a higher price is paid for the latter, but considering the overhead of such establishments, the price of 50c to 55c for leg of lamb and 65c to 75c for loin chops, per pound, does not seem unreasonable. Prices, of course, shade off with the lowering of quality but there does not seem to be profiteering anywhere along the line.

In the better restaurants it is a different matter. Any dish calling for lamb in any shape is expensive. For example:

Spring lamb and mint sauce.....	\$1.20
Cold lamb and mint sauce	1.20
Canada mutton chop (1)65
English mutton chop	1.15
Lamb chop (1)65
Lamb chops, extra thick	1.10
Lamb chops (2)	1.20

Here again it may be wrong to draw conclusions, but such prices look too high if advantage is taken of wholesale carcass prices. None of the restaurants pay over 30 cents per pound for lamb carcasses. Allowing for lower prices for the inferior cuts, it is manifestly unfair to put lamb in the class of turkey and chicken, and that is the company it is traveling in.

One of the wholesalers with whom the writer had an interview, discussed the change in meat orders for the average family now as compared with twenty or thirty years ago. He said substantially: "You recall when you and I were boys and families were not families unless there were ten or more youngsters, Dad would bring home a roast of beef or leg of mutton. That same piece of meat at this day and time would be considered as good collateral for quite a loan at our bankers. Now what is an average family today—a man, his wife and perhaps a dog; and their purchase is two small lamb chops

each and may be one for the pup. The request is for quality and not quantity." And that takes me back to where we started, Bob Matheson's statement actually was "an unlimited demand for choice stuff."

THE WOOL AND LAMB CROPS OF UTAH AS AFFECTED BY FEED, WATER, AND SHELTER

To determine the effect of feed, water, and shelter upon the wool and lamb crops of Utah is the object of a new series of investigations at the Utah Experiment Station to be conducted under the direction of Alma Esplin, Sheep and Wool Specialist. For the purposes of these investigations ewes wintered on Utah desert ranges will be compared with ewes of the same age and breeding fed on a Utah farm under what are considered proper housing conditions and according to accepted feeding standards.

From the range flocks of H. L. Adams and L. N. Marsden of Parowan, one hundred ewes have been selected, that is, fifty from each herd. Each lot of fifty has been divided into two lots of twenty-five. One of these lots of twenty-five from the Adams herd, and another lot of twenty-five from the Marsden herd, are now in Logan. The other lot of twenty-five from each herd has been branded and returned to the desert, where the ewes will run all winter as part of the regular herd. In the meantime, the lots in Logan, weighed and marked for identification, will be handled under farm conditions.

The breeding of all lots will be accomplished as nearly as possible at the same time. Messrs. Marsden and Adams will notify Professor Esplin when they are ready to turn the bucks to their ewes, and Professor Esplin will arrange to have his experimental lots bred at the same time.

At the shearing next May the weight of each ewe and the weight of her fleece will be determined; and at lambing time lambing percentages will be recorded, showing the number of lambs born, the number of ewes not lambing, and the number of twin lambs.

Later in the laboratory all fleeces will be studied to determine:

1. The total grease weight of each fleece.
2. The length of staple in various specified parts of each fleece.
3. The clean weight of wool to show scour loss.
4. Color of scoured wool.
5. Fineness of fiber by caliper measurement.
6. Other fiber qualities of a physical nature, as crimp, oil, and softness or hardness; and such defects as may be termed tenderness, mushiness, burriness, etc.

The Government's Share In Coyote Control

Serious complaints regarding losses from predatory animals, particularly on the national forests, are being made by wool growers. With sheep and lambs at present high values and an overhead corresponding to said values, it is no wonder that dissatisfaction should be expressed with the authorities responsible for the control of the coyote and other varmints which prey on the flocks.

When lamb losses run on an average of ten per cent of the total in a four month period, and ewe losses another ten per cent for the year, is the flock-master to be blamed for complaining, particularly when the national forests and unappropriated public domain are the breeding grounds of such predatory animals? Twenty-five or thirty years ago, the loss of any lambs on the higher mountains by coyotes was unheard of, but ninety per cent of the loss facing growers now takes place in those localities.

In timbered brushy country, such as are many of the forest ranges, it is practically an impossibility to keep the coyote out of the band. He takes his lamb, or two or three or four, just as he feels like. He gets them by night or by day, and the herder may not know when the lambs were taken. Few people outside of the actual handlers of the bands realize the impossibility

While the investigations of the first year probably show some interesting and significant results, it is realized that several years may pass before sufficient data will be in hand to warrant the drawing of definite conclusions.

The sheep at Logan will be housed and fed on the old County Farm, which has been taken over by the Utah Experiment Station and is to be operated as a sheep farm. A number of other sheep experiments have been planned and will be started upon receipt of approval from the Office of Experiment Stations at Washington, D. C. All of these experiments will be carried on under authority of the Purnell Act, passed by Congress last winter.

of keeping out the hungry coyote. Not to exceed ten per cent of the band is visible a great part of the time, when feeding off the timbered, brushy hillsides which constitute a vast amount of our grazing grounds, and the other ninety per cent is open to attack from any quarter. The only way to keep the loss down is to keep the coyote in control, and certainly it is not being done on the more inaccessible ranges.

Seventy-five per cent of the coyotes on any given range can be taken by any trapper of average experience, and generally are taken by men who make a living trapping. That percentage, however, is the younger animals not yet accustomed to killing live stock, living on choke cherries, the smaller rodents and whatever comes their way. They do not do ten per cent of the damage, leaving that to the 25 per cent which the fur trapper does not catch and does not want to catch. If his business is to continue, some seed must be left. Fur trappers like an accessible country, preferably a stretch of territory where a car can be used. A long line of traps can be strung along the by-roads, and with little inconvenience to themselves, they make their daily rounds with their Ford, skim the cream off the catch and go elsewhere.

The steep country in the national forests is passed up by this class.

The state governments have a share in this work. They are large land owners and recognize their duty in problems that cannot be handled by individuals, though what they spend on coyotes is mainly collected as a special tax on live stock. Idaho has a levy of one-sixteenth of a mill for this purpose and secures \$210,000, which is going to pay old bounty claims. The same use is now made of another \$50,000 secured by a three mill tax on sheep and a half mill tax on cattle. Another \$15,000 comes from the Game Department. The stockmen raise another \$38,000 in cash, in addition to animals furnished for bait and assistance and supplies to hunters. The sheep loss from coyotes in Idaho is over a million dollars annually, to say nothing of the poultry and game killings.

Considering what the states and the stockmen are doing, it is plain that the government, the chief land owner, is doing much less than its share.

The Biological Survey is given \$530,000 for all of its activities, predatory animal control, rodent control, game refuge patrol, and the thousand and one duties which fall to such a division of a large bureau. It is doubtful if half that amount is available for predatory animal control. \$250,000 for the whole stretch of country west of the Mississippi river. It is not a drop in the bucket. It has been shown that the State of Idaho alone loses over a million yearly, and other states lose in proportion to the number of sheep they run, a probable loss of from ten to twelve million dollars annually, and the United States spends \$250,000 to control the coyote which is bred on its lands.

Do not consider for one minute that I am finding fault with the operations of the Biological Survey. They cannot stop a river with a dipper, and that is what they are being asked to do. They have perfected a poison so superior to anything that we have ever had before, that if it can be placed within reach of the coyote, we can call 95 per cent of them good for keeps, and the only good coyote any of us have ever seen is a dead one. The Survey's system of baits has been developed

with care and is effective, but it is an utter impossibility to expect eight or ten men to cover 29,000,000 acres of as rough land, a lot of it is, as lies outdoors, with a pack horse or on snow shoes, and that is what we are asking and expecting them to do in Idaho. They can and do cover the accessible country and are making a good job of cleaning the country they can reach, but put one man on horseback and expect to keep an area of 5,000 to 6,000 square miles clear of coyotes and it can't be done.

We are to blame ourselves for not stating our case. Few of our representatives in Congress know anything about it. Few congressmen have any acquaintance with the wool growing industry as practiced in the western country. I question if the terrific losses have ever been drawn to their attention. In this day of economies, if we do not show the necessity of the expenditure, there will be no money to expend, and it is not hot air that kills coyotes.

Sheep men should write their congressmen and senators, giving the counts of their bands and the losses. Bring it to their attention. They don't know your business. It is not economy to let a budget bureau save twenty or thirty thousand dollars here and lose a million or two elsewhere by reason of such penuriousness.

This fight on the coyote is not for the greenhorn who goes out with a dozen or two traps and picks up one or two animals of the same color scheme. Nor is it for the trapper who takes a considerable majority of the less harmful fellows, or at least those who have not yet acquired an appetite for lamb. The man who can and will get the last ten per cent which do ninety per cent of the damage is the man we need, and no one but an expert can qualify. He has to be an enthusiast in his line of business. He does not get many bouquets for his catch of furs is not impressive, but when he comes in with the pelt of some old stump-leg whose teeth are worn down with his years of slaughter, show your appreciation, for it surely means an appreciation to your pocketbook.

Hugh Sproat.

CHICAGO STOCK SHOW TO SET NEW RECORDS

Advance indications are that all records will be smashed at the twenty-sixth anniversary session of the International Live Stock Exposition which will be held in Chicago, November 28 to December 5, according to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide. He reports that never before in the long and illustrious history of this show has there been so much enthusiasm shown by both exhibitors and prospective visitors.

More than ten thousand of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and swine will be entered in the numerous contests to strive for supreme honors at this acknowledged "Supreme Court of the Agricultural Industry." These animals include the champions of the state and sectional fairs and many others which will be shown at Chicago for the first time and they represent the highest attainments of the master breeders and feeders of the world. In addition to the leading live stock authorities of the United States and Canada, two noted foreign judges will assist in making the awards, J. Egerson Quested of Kent, England, serving in the steer and Red Polled classes, and Robert Duncan of Forfarshire, Scotland, acting as judge of the Breeding Shorthorns.

Twelve hundred champion club members will attend the Fourth National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at the Exposition. They will compete in various contests, exhibits the products of their skill and give demonstrations of the projects in which they have been engaged. A meat display under the auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board will appeal directly to the housewife.

A brilliant evening entertainment each night, pure-bred live stock auctions, association meetings, and other activities will crowd the visitors' program. Reduced rates on all railroads entering Chicago are expected to bring several hundred thousand guests to the metropolis to enjoy the educational and entertainment features of the world's greatest agricultural show in Chicago the first week in December.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

October brought further improvements to the wool markets of the world. The month closes with better feeling at home and abroad. Even Bradford, which in recent weeks has been the weak link in the wool chain, has seen a new light. Her buyers have recently shown more courage in making purchases in the Australian markets than at any time for several months. France has continued to be the best buyer in most foreign primary markets, followed by Germany, Italy, England and America, according to their several needs, and the quality and suitability of the offerings.

It can not be said that everything is yet rosy in either the goods or wool trades, but it is undeniable that the situation has improved. It is only necessary to make a casual canvass of the Summer Street wool houses to catch a reflection of this better feeling. The growth of confidence has been slow, sometimes exasperatingly so, but it has been steady. The point has been reached where it is not too much to say that healthy optimism rules, where not so long ago, the feeling was one of depression and discouragement. The demand for all worsted wools is broadening, and owners of such wools are feeling justified in making moderate advances in selling prices from time to time.

Better Trade in Goods

It is true that the upward movement has been somewhat irregular. At the moment, also, it is remarked that woolen wools are much more quiet than worsted wools, but that is largely a seasonal matter, and as a market factor is balanced to a considerable extent by the fact that while woolen mills may not be buying wool, they are running fairly full and are making goods in considerable volume on old orders. The improved position of worsted men's wear goods still holds. Recently, there has been an encouraging increase in the demand for staple serges and chevots, mainly in blues and browns. This is said to be the best thing that has happened to the worsted industry for a long time. Already the effect of this

development is seen in an increased demand for suitable wools, and mills that were supposed to have been well covered with needed wool stock have come into the market recently for additional supplies.

Wool men are saying that this change in popular demand indicates that consumers have become tired of the cry for cheapness, irrespective of quality or appearance. "The old reliable" makes of men's serges are coming into their own again, and the change is gladly welcomed by the wool trade. Only staple wools of fineness and quality are considered suitable for staple serges. Wastes and reworked wools can not be used, for they must have length of staple for spinning qualities, fineness to give just the right "feel," and quality to assure the desired appearance. This is only one of the straws pointing to a better wool market, but it is considered an important one.

Conservatism in Prices

It may perhaps be regarded as a healthy condition that mill buyers, worsted or woolen, are not disposed to go ahead faster in making their purchases than the actual position of the goods market warrants. Covering actual orders appears to have become a settled policy with them, and however much the demand may broaden, it can not be said that there has been much change in this particular. There is also a feeling among the more conservative members of the wool trade that it will be easy to advance prices so suddenly and so rapidly as to hamper the worsted mills, who must find an outlet for their goods after they have been made.

It is true, as has been often pointed out, that the additional cost of a pound of wool makes very little difference in the cost of an overcoat or a suit of clothes. The goods trade in New York and garment manufacturers the country over can not be made to see this clearly. If the wool market declines, cancellations of orders for goods increase, and all branches of the cutting-up and distributing trades clamor for corresponding concessions. On the

other hand, if the market shows a healthy advance, immediately a wail goes up to heaven over the difficulty of passing this advance along to the "ultimate consumer." "Buyers' strikes" are threatened, and every conceivable obstacle placed in the way of the manufacturers' securing prices based on manufacturing and raw material costs, with overhead charges and a reasonable profit added.

The futility of such opposition is apparent to every fair-minded man, yet it is a difficulty to be met, a problem to be solved. As President Cleveland said, "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." Therefore, it must be said that the desire of the more conservative members of the wool trade that nothing be done to disturb the present healthy condition of the market and seasonable distribution is reasonable and easily understood. There is an element in the wool trade, which having made large losses in the first half of 1925, would have been glad to recoup all their losses during the last half. It is not being done. Wools are being sold today at prices that mean a heavy loss to the sellers. In many cases the most that can be said is that having charged off the early losses, some of the recent sales show a book profit at least.

Boston Still Low

There is also to be reckoned with a profitable turnover of some of the later-bought wools. This has been notably true of current importations from Australia. Wools bought at the low point in July and August are now arriving here. Such of them as were not originally bought for manufacturers' account, or sold to arrive, are now being turned over to mills at a small profit and a welcome one. There has not lately been much encouragement for dealers to buy wools abroad as Boston is still below the parity of the Australian auctions.

Selling in Australia

It is regarded as an encouraging symptom that Australian markets have shown such uniform strength during the month of October. Predictions were freely made, and by wool men of experience and acumen, that prices

would sag as soon as the Australian auctions were reopened. There was a sort of hesitancy for a time, but shortly the markets rallied, and lately the trend of prices has been constantly upward. Not only were the wools carried over from the previous season disposed of readily, but something like 500,000 bales of the new clip had been sold up to the end of October. At the recent auctions clearances have often reached 90 to 95 per cent.

Indeed, the clearances have been so satisfactory that just as this is written it is announced by cable from Melbourne that wool offerings at all centers during November and December will be increased 10 per cent. At Adelaide, October 29-30, everything was sold at a 10 per cent advance. The last series for the year of the London wool sales is scheduled to open November 24, and advanced prices are predicted at that time. It is also likely that the offerings will be curtailed, unless speculators' wools are offered and sold more freely than in the last series.

South America Strong

The new season is opening slowly in the River Plate markets. All the old clip crossbreds have been exhausted in the Montevideo market, and offerings from the new clip are being made at such high figures as to be unattractive to Boston buyers. This is true in spite of the fact that there has been a substantial movement in Montevideo wools in the Summer Street wool houses in recent weeks. This movement has been both speculative between dealers and for consumption to the mills. As a result, all grades are notably higher than they were a month ago. Mill buyers have turned to these wools, owing to the sharp demand for domestic medium wools and their relative scarcity.

Domestic Prices

This latter feature is becoming more pronounced as the year draws near the end. It is predicted that a canvass of domestic wool stocks unsold in the Boston market at this time would show the smallest totals for years. However this may be, it is certain that stocks of both fine and medium worsted wools are being rapidly depleted, and in

many houses are at a low ebb. There has continued to be a sharp demand for all medium wools, both fleeces and Territories, and prevailing prices, both clean and in the grease, are several cents a pound higher than they were a month ago.

It was recently reported that Territory three-eighths-blood staple wools had sold at a figure that means \$1.05 clean, and the current market is believed to be fairly quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10, the latter being the asking price for choice wools of the Montana, Dakota or Northern Wyoming type. This is an advance of about 5 cents the clean pound during the month. A similar gain is noted in the quarter-blood staple grade, which is now quoted at 95 cents to \$1 clean, where at the beginning of the month the current quotation was 90 to 92 cents, possibly 95 cents for a choice lot.

During the last half of October there was observed renewed interest in the finer wools, possibly a reflection from the renewed popularity of staple serges. Large sales of good French combing wools were made during the month, within the range of \$1.20 to \$1.25, clean. These, also, are in a better position, and the best of them from Territory wools are now quotable at \$1.25 to \$1.27, some say even higher. Half-blood wools have been and continue scarce. Choice lots can not be had at under \$1.20 clean, and occasionally a little more.

This top figure is for wools of the Montana and Northern wool type. For New Mexico and Colorado wool of the half-blood grade the current quotation is around \$1.15 to \$1.18. Strictly clothing wools are hardly quotable, the market being well cleared. Fine staple wools are out of stock, but offerings of fine and fine medium staple wools are available, but at better prices than have recently been quoted. The quotation current at the end of October is \$1.30 to \$1.35, clean, though no sales are reported to have been made at the outside figure as yet. Sales are noted, however, at the clean range of \$1.25 to \$1.32, which also marks a substantial gain from the recent low point.

There has been a sharp rally in the

current prices of Ohio and similar fleeces, as well as in Territories. Recent sales of Ohio delaines are reported to have been made as high as 54½ cents, and at least one choice lot is claimed to have changed hands at 55 cents. Some holders are now standing firmly on 56 cents, but they frankly say that this is above the market, and they cannot get it at the moment. The better quotation for choice wools at the moment is 54 to 55 cents, though some average wools are available at 53 cents.

Other fleece grades show similar advances. Half-blood combing Ohio wool is quotable at 53 to 54 cents, though comparatively little of this grade is to be had in the Boston market today. Medium combing grades have shown even a stronger tendency than fine wools. Ohio fine clothing wools have sold at 46 cents. It will be noted that the outside quotations on fleeces as well as Territories have not yet been established in all cases by actual sales.

Nothing has yet been done, it is claimed, in the way of taking over the new fall Texas wools by Eastern buyers. When the observer harks back to last year's experience in this direction the comparison is striking to say the least. Conditions in this market are still unfavorable for these short wools, as noils are plentiful and cheap. So little interest is being shown that the opening date of the sealed bid sales has been delayed, and they are not expected to open until about the middle of November.

On the other hand, the depleted stocks of domestic sorts in this market has caused buyers to go into the Middle West for new supplies, where they are reported to be paying 50 cents for the best Eastern Ohio clips, and also into the Territory sections, where they are reported to have paid prices believed to have been above the parity of the Boston market.

The whole situation at home and abroad looks exceedingly strong at the moment. The market here is believed to be in a sound and healthy condition, and the feeling of confidence is growing stronger day by day.

Conditions at the Lamb Markets

CHICAGO

Compared with other phases of the live stock market, live mutton trade has not needed the services of an apologist. Early November found prices on much the same level as at the inception of October, while most cattle had declined \$1.50@2 per hundredweight meanwhile, and hogs showed an abrupt decline of \$3 per hundredweight.

Dressed trade showed more eccentricity than the live market, New York resorting to the bargain sale expedient of clearing common and medium lamb. At no time was the supply of good lambs excessive and there was always a good outlet for culls. The market developed a high spot early in October when \$15.90 was paid for fat westerns and \$15@15.75 took a large share of the crop. Yearlings reached \$12.25; bulk selling at \$11@11.75. Fat ewes sold at \$8, killers paying \$6.50@7.15 for most of the natives. At the month end \$15.75 stopped choice lambs, \$14.50 @15.50 taking the bulk. Yearlings sold anywhere from \$10.50 to \$12; wethers \$8.50@9.50, and fat ewes \$6.75 to \$8, with underweights at \$8.25. The extreme high level was reached during the week ending October 10, when \$16 was paid for choice lambs. The middle weeks ending October 17 and 23 were low periods, bulk of lambs selling at \$14.50@15.50, and \$14.75@15.65, respectively. Yearlings fluctuated within a narrow range and the fat sheep market held firm with an advancing tendency.

As a rule when packers had little outside competition, prices declined sharply, but each break attracted outside orders, propping the price list. With few exceptions, receipts were lighter than during the same period of 1924, especially at eastern points, where an occasional heavy run of native lambs enabled killers to sort heavily and lay out of the market until their terms were met. Ten markets received approximately 1,375,000 head during October, compared with 1,563,-

000 in 1924, and of these the bulk were lambs. Much of the time it was a \$14.75 @15.50 lamb market, compared with \$12.50@13.75 a year ago.

Canadian lambs were dropped into New York and Boston in packages of 3,000 to 5,000 weekly during October, in response to attractive markets. It was a fortunate circumstance that the Ontario and Quebec surplus is small, as a few more from that quarter would have aggravated calamitous conditions, and it was noticed that whenever a package of Canadian stuff showed up, prices yielded. This was not attributed directly to Canadian influence, as the Canuck package was not large enough to influence prices, but domestic supply invariably expanded coincidentally.

Heavy lambs have been equal to a creditable performance, as the crop has been deficient in weight. What the big lamb will do during the winter season remains to be developed, but the trade can always use a little weight, and the heavy carcass has not been seriously penalized during the fall period. As many of the western lambs that went into feeders' hands were heavy, it is not improbable that conditions may change. However, yearlings are scarce and there is a paucity of native mutton, so that the heavy lamb may get by. In dressed trade everything that breaks a joint is lamb. That there will be a dearth of mutton all winter is evident, creating a healthy heavy lamb prospect.

Conditions and quality of lambs marketed during October was nothing to brag about. The crop of fat western lambs ran out before the end of the month, but a run of warmed-up lambs out of the corn fields appeared simultaneously, many of them in little better than feeder condition, having acquired enough weight meanwhile to make them undesirable for second-hand feeders. In some instances lambs taken out early in the season at \$15 to \$15.50, returned to market to sell 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight under

initial cost. October was a bad month for running lambs in corn fields, owing to wet weather, dislodging many prematurely. Last year October furnished superb weather, early western lambs from that source reaching the market in excellent condition. Sickness sent many lambs to the killer before they were ready, throwing a large quantity of undesirable dressed lamb on the market to be disposed of for what it would realize in a pinch. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the live market acted as well as it did.

It has been a phenomenal sheep trade, due to light supply more than anything else. Wethers have sold readily at \$8.75@9.75, and fat ewes at \$7@8.25, according to weight. Yearling wethers have been so scarce as to render quotations, \$11.50@12.25, nominal. Wether carcasses have sold at \$17@18 in New York and Philadelphia, ewe carcasses at \$11@15. At Boston good mutton carcasses have been quoted at \$15@17; at New York \$15@16, and Chicago \$14@16. Common carcasses have sold at \$11@13. Scarcity of mutton has made an outlet for dressed goat carcasses at \$9 to \$1.

Prediction of a heavy run of native lambs at eastern markets in October was not realized. An occasional gob did show up, the sharp decline from \$15.25 to \$16 at the middle of the month to \$14.50@15.25 being attributed to a run of natives, but this condition was soon rectified. Results show that territory east of Chicago did not raise the anticipated increase of native lambs this year, and that a large number of ewe lambs have been retained to rehabilitate flocks on the theory that the 1926 wool clip will pay carrying charges, which is highly probable.

OMAHA

October's movement of lambs from the range states and corn belt feed lots proved the lightest for that month in twenty-five years at the Omaha market, and was only slightly over half

as large as arrivals in September, aggregated supplies being just 200,000 head, as compared with 254,000 head in October, 1924.

Of course this sharp falling off in receipts only tends to bear out previous reports that the production of lambs in the Northwest showed a reduction this year, and that the movement of stuff from the ranges is just about to an end, that is as far as any volume is concerned; and it is about time we were turning our eye toward the lambs that are on feed in the corn belt and should be moving marketward before the month of November has advanced far.

Prices as a whole did not get far in either direction throughout the month. Packers were quick to hammer values on supplies of any consequence, while any let-up in receipts resulted in a broadening of demand and losses were quickly regained with the close finding the market right around steady with the final figures of September.

In a survey of conditions it is found that the largest percentage of lambs direct from the range were taken for slaughter by local packers in the history of the market, which speaks well for the condition of lambs from the West this season. From present indications the local market should be favored with a strong tone for the ensuing thirty to sixty days. Last year at this time there was something like 80,000 head of lambs on feed in lots within a radius of thirty miles of Omaha, while at present 20,000 head is putting it plenty strong, and this, together with the sudden slump in the western movement, should prove a stimulant to demand with the belief practically general that prices will be well sustained for at least the next six to eight weeks, should the dressed market receive better support.

This situation, however, does not mean that feeding operations generally have decreased, because many other sections and states show increased feeding of lambs, particularly Indiana, Illinois and eastern Iowa, to which localities the movement of feeders has

been rather liberal the past six weeks or so.

The total out movement of lambs from the local market was only about fifty per cent as large as in the month previous, shipments footing up just 105,800 head, against 209,094 head in September. The sharp falling off in supplies serves to explain the sudden drop in the feeder outgo, as inquiry continues urgent for light lambs and anything of this class is quickly snapped up. Interest still centers on lambs averaging fifty-eight to sixty-five pounds, but feeder buyers have been forced at times to take a few stronger weight lambs in order to fill their requirements. In some instances "come-back" lambs which have been run in the wheat and stubble fields have been taken out for finishing on corn by local feeders.

The trend of values the next thirty days depends practically entirely upon the support the dressed market in the East receives and the proper distribution of supplies from week to week.

Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

October opened with choice lambs selling up to \$15.50. In the first week they advanced to \$15.75, and then receded slowly until October 23, when \$14.75 was the low point. In the last week the market rallied vigorously and closed with best lambs making \$15.75, or an even position with the high point of the month. The average for the month was entirely satisfactory from producers' angle, and netted better returns than contract or direct delivery.

Active trade prevailed for the entire period. Killers found the supply of fat lambs no more than equal to their urgent needs, and feeder buyers got about half as many as they wanted. The net returns to producers have varied according to location and cost of operation, but in the average there has been no previous three months' period in which flockmasters have had such favorable markets and prices as in the

past three months. An average of \$15 a hundred pounds would not be out of line for the period on good fat lambs, while prior to 1914, \$6 to \$7.50 was about all the markets afforded. The incentive from this fall's prices is for increased production next year, but judging from the insufficient supply that has gone to feed lots and the way killers were kept busy rustling enough fat lambs to fill their orders there is plenty of room for further expansion in production. Had this not been an unusual range season and more than a normal per cent of lambs got fat, killers would have had a hard time to keep going.

October receipts were 150,492, compared with 170,380 in the same month last. The bulk of arrivals came from Colorado and Utah. Other offerings originated in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and Texas. In the ten months this year Kansas City received 1,301,354, compared with 1,396,616 in the same period last year.

Chas. M. Pipkin.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for October were approximately 103,000, compared with 104,393 last month, and 96,747 for October a year ago. Native lambs were scarce at all times during the month, western rangers made up the bulk of the supply, and several shipments of fed lambs were marketed the closing week, most of these being from local territory. Lamb values at the close were practically unchanged from a month ago. Prices were very satisfactory throughout the period, top westerns dropping under \$15 on only three days. The top ranged from \$14.75@15.75, with the closing top at \$15.50, the same as a month ago. Fed lambs sold at \$15.35 on the close, and natives at \$15. Feeders were scarce on late days and choice kinds were quoted at around 25@50 cents higher. On the close western ewes sold up to \$8 and natives \$7.75. Wethers ranged up to \$9.50, and yearlings \$11@11.50. Breeding ewes were very scarce, and were ready sale at all times. Small lots sold up to \$12.50.

H. H. Madden.

DENVER

For the first time this year sheep receipts at Denver during the month just passed were slightly less than those received during the same month of 1924. The total here was 646,597 head, compared to 668,596 head in October of last year. However, the supply here for the year thus far now totals considerably over 2,000,000 head, and is 396,000 head larger than for the same period of 1924. Present indications are that the sheep run at Denver for the year 1925 will approximate 2,500,000 head—the largest supply ever received during one marketing year in the history of the Denver live stock market.

Under strong demand trade was fairly active from day to day, and during the month prices were well maintained on fat sheep and lambs, while feeding lambs show an advance of approximately 50 cents per hundredweight. Good quality fat lambs were going to packers at the beginning of the month at \$14.75 to \$15.15. Early month declines carried the top to \$14.50 by the middle of the month, but later the loss was regained, and at the close choice fat lambs were selling at \$15.15.

Feeding lambs were selling at \$14.50 to \$14.65 early in October. Strong demand prevailed throughout the entire month, and at the close desirable feeders were bringing \$15 to \$15.25. Although feeder lamb prices are considered dangerously high in some quarters, the demand is greater than the supply and local traders state that they could dispose of more feeding lambs almost every day, were they available. Lamb feeders made good money on their operations last year, and they apparently are ready to take a chance again this year, despite the fact that prices look high.

Good fat ewes were selling from \$7 to \$7.50 early in the month and at the close about the same prices were prevailing. Feeder ewes also were selling from \$6 to \$6.50 throughout most of the month. Inquiry was strong for yearling breeding ewes during the

month and prices advanced from a top of around \$8 to \$8.50 early in the month to \$9 for best grades at the close.

Flock masters are reported to be holding their ewe lambs in the country to augment their breeding flocks, which accounts for the fact that the supply market is not so large as one year ago.

W. N. Fulton.

THE FALL RAM TRADE

Sales of rams following the National Ram Sale appear to have been less numerous and extensive than in other years. This can be accounted for by the annual number of rams that changed hands this year in July and August.

Rambouillets have continued in strong demand. While the supply of Hampshire yearlings proved to be larger than many had supposed, lamb sales have been nearly as heavy as in former years. Continuation and growth of demand for Rambouillets and Hampshires seems to indicate that the need for blood of the long wooled breeds in range ewes is being supplied locally, or that owners holding to ewes of mixed blood are producing their own rams and buying others to sire the market stuff. However, Panamas have been in demand and a number of small lots of Cotswolds and Lincolns have been sold at the Salt Lake Stock Yards since the first of September.

The Salt Lake yards have handled several thousand head of rams for the later fall trade and still have consignments from prominent raisers of Hampshires, Rambouillets and a few other breeds for sale at reasonable prices.

COST OF STORING JERICHO WOOL

The Wool Grower has been asked for information regarding the expense incurred by members of the Jericho pool in storing and holding their wools until the time they were sold early in August.

The total amount of wool placed in storage for the Jericho pool was 947,770 pounds. The cars reached the Salt Lake warehouse during the latter part of May and the first days of June. A considerable number of sacks were quite wet when received and in some cases sheep had been shorn with more than the usual amount of moisture in the wool. When weighed out early in August after three months in storage, the loss in weight was shown to be 1.28 per cent. Charging this loss in weight at the price at which the pool was sold would amount to a holding cost through shrinkage of .53 cents per pound. This charge is greater than would be found in years with wool in average condition and also if figured at the price offered for the wool before it was stored, would be materially less. The warehouse charges, including insurance, handling and weighing, amounted to .31 cents per pound. Including some other minor charges a total expense of warehousing and storage, including loss in weight, was eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

IDAHO WOOL SOLD

A Portland dispatch printed in the Daily News Record of November 8 states that E. J. Burke purchased the F. W. Gooding clip of 250,000 pounds of Idaho wool at a price said to be around 44 cents a pound. The lot, which is good mixed Idaho wool, is stored in the Western Wool warehouse, Portland. This warehouse also has 750,000 pounds more of Idaho wool, for which holders are asking a higher price. Wool valued at more than \$500,000 changed hands in the past week in this territory.

The Burke transaction is the largest one this fall. Another sale reported in the county yesterday was the Kohna clip of 100,000 pounds at Echo, which brought about 39 cents. Business also was reported in the Heppner district. Buyers are making offers more freely for Northwestern wool, but, as a rule, growers are holding their clips above the market.

WINTER PRICE PROSPECTS

A \$15 to \$16 winter market for fat lambs is about the safest forecast possible. Whenever top lambs have reached \$16 recently, feeders have been admonished to desist from crowding; on 50 to 75-cent breaks improvement has been prompt. At \$25 to \$30 per hundredweight, dressed lamb moves into distributive channels without serious obstruction, but that trading basis is untenable when a few too many materialize.

General meat trade conditions are healthy. An enormous beef tonnage has gone into consumption during the past ninety days, for which temporary scarcity of pork was partly responsible. Cheaper pork may have some influence on lamb, although the two markets are rarely on speaking terms. No one connected with the trade, not even the statistician, pretends to know how many lambs have gone on feed, probability being that when the count is finally determined by slaughter returns, there will be a few less than last season. The crop will, however, be ample to satisfy consumptive requirements at present prices. A high spot will develop somewhere between now and May, just when is anybody's guess. Slaughter figures for the first nine months of 1925 at thirteen points show 5,582,595 head, compared with 5,705,489 head last year, these figures including both sheep and lambs. It is probable that slaughter during the next six months will show an even greater ratio of decrease.

By this time the crop is in winter quarters and so far as the cornbelt is concerned is already moving to market in weekly increasing volume. With natives and grass westerns out of the way, the lamb market should acquire a greater degree of stability, although feast and famine runs are always the rule during November and December. Holders of a generous crop of lambs that went into territory east of the Missouri River, mostly the area where the practice is to run them in cornfields, are nervous and anxious to clean up at the earliest opportunity. Owing to high prices many regular feeders in this

section stayed out, the bulk of the buying having been done by new men in the business who are naturally handicapped by lack of experience. Had October furnished good weather, they would have played in better luck, but November found many of these lambs in little better condition than when acquired. Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois are full of these lambs, few of which were enumerated as they went direct from breeder to feeder. As they cost big money owners are anxious to cash, creating possibility of an excessive supply of medium lambs until after the holidays. "Come-back" western lambs as the trade knows them, are popular with Michigan and Ohio feeders when not carrying excessive weight, but Ohio absorbed a heavy supply of Texas lambs this season and may not be in the market for second-hand westerns. Michigan needs a large number of lambs for winter feeding, as feed is cheap and abundant and operators in that state are fixed to handle them during inclement weather.

Despite reduced cost of feed there has been little disposition to make lambs decently good, probability being that November and December will dump a lot of warmed-up stuff in the market hopper at a period when demand centers on quality. In the light of what has happened in recent years, feeders are adverse to carrying lambs above 85 pounds, an impression having gone out that a large percentage of the western stuff reached feeders on the heavy side of the equation. Experience shows that while a few lambs weighing 90 pounds and up are needed right along, the market is easily congested with that kind. The weight bugaboo will doubtless keep lambs moving toward market and every advance of 50 cents to \$1 will be a signal to order cars. As the big purchase was made east of the Missouri River and most of the feeding sections in the West, including northern Colorado, are credited with short stocking, consensus of trade opinion is that the late winter market will be highest and most stable. Until Iowa, Indiana and Illinois have cleaned up an erratic trade is certain.

E. J. Poole.

THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 16.)

NEW MEXICO

Live stock and ranges have fared very well this month, ranges being good or excellent, and live stock generally in good condition. The weather has been fine for gathering alfalfa and corn, though frosty weather has been persistent in most sections. Water supplies are plentiful on most ranges, and there has been some re-stocking of the range locally.

Pichaco

Practically all of the ewe lambs are retained in this section. The wether lambs averaged around 68 pounds and were all sold as feeders. We had about an 80 per cent lamb crop this year; it was dry all through the lambing season.

The ewes are in a little better condition this fall than a year ago, and about the same number will be bred. The breeding season commences about November 5. There has been little activity in ewes lately. Some old ewes have sold at \$5 per head and those of mixed ages are priced at \$10.

Feed prospects are fairly good. Except for a few stormy days around the middle of the month, October was generally mild. Alfalfa hay is priced at \$9 in the stack and \$16 per ton baled.

Just at present coyotes seem to be increasing, though by trapping and poisoning them, their number has been greatly reduced.

Horace Holt.

* * *

Clayton

The fall range is in good condition after the stormy month of October. There has been some activity in ewes at the following prices: Yearlings, \$12; aged, 5 to 6 cents per pound; and mixed ages, \$10. There is a slight increase in the number of ewes in the breeding bands this fall, but practically no ewe lambs are held back to rehabilitate the flocks. The breeding season in this section runs through November and December.

Quotations on alfalfa hay in the stack range from \$8 to \$10.

We have used dogs quite successfully in abating the coyote nuisance.

L. P. James.

Corona

We have had a very wet fall here and that indicates a wet winter, which, in turn, assures us of an early spring. We have good range feed at present (October 15).

There will be more ewe lambs held over this year; ewe flocks in this locality have decreased about 25 per cent. Prices for ewes are \$6, \$10 and \$12.50 for old ones, mixed ages and yearlings, respectively.

The work of the government trappers is bringing down the numbers of coyotes here.

M. D. Atkinson.

WESTERN TEXAS

Live stock and range conditions are good over the south and excellent over the northern portion of western Texas. Rain and mild weather have favored fall pasturage, though dry weather was needed by farmers.

Del Rio

During October ewes were sold at \$10 to \$11 for yearlings, \$3.50 to \$4 for aged, and \$6 for mixed ages. The number of breeding ewes remains about the same as it was last fall.

There were showers during September and early October, and the prospects for feed are fair.

The coyotes are still with us and seem to be increasing in number, although some poisoning and trapping has been done under the direction of the Biological Survey.

Lon S. Willis.

Eldorado

Feed is very good now and there is plenty of moisture in the ground, as there have been several fine rains during the past two months.

The bulk of the ewe lambs are being held this fall. The breeding flocks have increased by 15 or 20 per cent over the number bred last year. Yearling ewes have sold lately at \$12.50 to \$15, while mixed ages have brought \$10 to \$12 and old ones, \$4.50 to \$8.50.

We are not troubled much with coyotes, as we use pastures fenced with net wire. The ranchers do a good deal

of trapping also, and this has cut down the number quite a bit.

J. V. Taylor.

Ozona

Our country is in fine condition, as there has been lots of moisture. Sheep and lambs are in good flesh. Most of the sheep have been sheared this fall, although a few have not. None of the wool has been sold yet, and no price made. The future looks good.

T. D. Word.

ARIZONA

Grasses and forage have been kept fresh rather favorably by ample rain and mild weather, so that live stock are generally in good condition. However, the autumn curing of the grasses has taken place satisfactorily and the winter feed outlook is good, in most sections. The water supply is also good as a rule. Live stock marketing activities have proceeded in all sections. Field crops were generally good and were harvested under favorable weather conditions.

Wolf Hole

Range conditions are better here than in the past three years. October was warm, but with more storms than usual, and there is snow on the ground now (November 3).

The breeding season in this section runs from about November 10 to December 30. The ewe bands are just about as large as they were last year, but in better condition. We did not market many of our ewe lambs this fall.

There are more coyotes at present than we have had. It seems to me that poisoning is about the only way of cleaning them up properly.

Wm. Atkins, Jr.

Clarksdale

Feed on the fall range is good, as we had a warm and rainy October. Ewes are in good condition here this fall. We turned the rams into the ewe bands about September 15. A few ewes of mixed ages have changed hands at \$10 per head, but the number of ewes bred is about the same as a year ago, and we are holding all of our ewe lambs this year.

Howard A. London.

For Sale or Lease 1000 Acre Sheep Ranch

Well adapted for wintering and lambing.

8 miles from Forest Reserve and 4½ miles to railroad. Woven wire fences, good house and barns, creek springs and cultivated land in alfalfa.

Write Box 47, Route 1,
Kamiah, Idaho.

W. H. Wells Live Stock Ranch is Offered For Sale

A fine stock ranch, 14,000 acres, including 250 acres alfalfa, located 70 miles east of Colorado Springs, and 80 miles southeast of Denver; three miles to Rock Island and five miles to Union Pacific stations.

It is fully stocked with 6,000 Rambouillet Sheep, and equipped with all kinds of farming implements, with sufficient horses to operate. Feed and water are unsurpassed. Has been operated successfully for many years.

Owner desires to retire.

The price and terms will interest you.

W. H. WELLS
1624 N. Tejon St.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Range for 20,000 Ewes 2,000 Cattle FOR SALE AS GOING CONCERN

This concern has 46,000 acres of patented land in Arizona, and 300,000 acres on long-term lease, transferable to purchaser.

Possession of this ranch with 12,000 ewes and 1,200 cattle can be obtained by payment of \$150,000.00.

Address J, Care NATIONAL WOOL
GROWER,

Salt Lake City, Utah.



When Disaster Strikes

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS is ready. The instant the clicking telegraph or wireless flashes a tragic story and the NEWSBOY shouts his extra the Red Cross is on the job with supplies and nurses. Your opportunity to help keep the Red Cross prepared comes when you pay your dues during the Annual Roll Call from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving,—November 11 to 26, 1925.—

DEER LODGE FARMS CO.



Day Farms Co. No. 3928
One of our stud rams.

We believe that the big ram with a long staple fleece that has density and fineness and is free from body wrinkles and kemp is the ideal ram for the range.

If that is the kind of a Rambouillet ram you like, see our offering of 1100 yearlings in 1926.

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY
Deer Lodge, Montana.

UTAH

Live stock have continued thrifty, and shipments have been rather heavy. The last of the cattle left the ranges early in the month because of snow and freezing weather, but found ample feed on the farm pastures and fields. Most sheep have been let on to the winter range areas, where forage is good, and water ample for the present, though without snow. October precipitation has favored further range growth; and open weather allowed the ready gleaning of beet fields by live stock.

Torrey

We had some good rains the first part of October, but they did not improve the winter range, which is in about the same condition as last year. The early rains, however, started the grass on some parts of the fall range so as to make the fall feed fairly good.

There have been no sales of ewe lambs the past two years, and this year about 20 per cent more ewes will be bred than a year ago. We turn the rams in the ewe bands about December 24, and I believe the ewes will be in just as good condition as they were last year at that time.

A few yearling ewes have sold for \$14 and some old ones at from \$5 to \$7. Alfalfa hay in the stack is quoted at from \$8 to \$10 a ton. Herders' wages range from \$80 to \$90.

Coyotes are increasing and nothing is being done, up to date (November 2), to eradicate them. The best results in reducing the number of coyotes we have obtained by putting out poison.

J. B. Hiskey.

COLORADO

Ranges have been excellent nearly everywhere, and live stock have continued in prime condition as a rule, though some shrinkages were noted in north-central counties. The summer ranges were vacated generally, due to snow and cold weather, and heavy shipments were made, many sheep being purchased for feeding in the southeast. The winter ranges elsewhere are being occupied, with good prospects for the winter. Silage was favorably stored as

a rule, but beet pasturage suffered some from wet weather and mud. Other supplemental feeds are ample as a rule.

Steamboat Springs

October was a very wet month and range conditions are good as far as feed is concerned. We do not turn the rams into the ewe bands until about the middle of December, but at the present time the ewes are in good condition, better than at this time last year. Six dollars is being asked for hay in the stack.

I can not say much about the best method of reducing the number of coyotes. They seem to be increasing just now, but it is always true that as soon as the snow gets deeper in the mountains, the coyotes move down where it is not so deep.

A. A. Curtis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redig

Last month was very windy and cold. On the 27th of October it was reported fifteen degrees below zero. Range feed prospects are good, although there have been some reports of the feed being short on account of lack of rainfall this summer.

The breeding season commences about December 10 on the range and from thirty to sixty days earlier on the project. The number of ewes bred will probably be about the same as usual. They are in much better condition, however. The sheepmen in this locality had a poor lamb crop this year, only about 50 or 60 per cent. We had from 250 to 300 dry two-year-olds. This year we are going to commence feeding oats and cotton seed cake. Nearly every one seems to think it best to feed the ewes about thirty days before breeding; some say the bucks should also be fed on account of the cold weather.

Yearling ewes have sold recently at from \$12 to \$13 a head; those of mixed ages have brought from \$8 to \$11, and aged around \$5 and \$6. Alfalfa hay in the stack can be bought for \$6 or \$7, and wheat grass at from \$10 to \$12.

H. C. Maurer.

TWO UNUSUAL BULLETINS FOR WOOL GROWERS

Progressive men, whether sheepmen or others, are always anxious to learn more about their own lines of endeavor. Sheepmen especially, I have always found intensely interested in their own honorable calling. For this latter reason and for them I have the following message.

In my mail today came two new bulletins on sheep. Like you I immediately laid aside all else and set myself busy to read them over. And joy be, I found them both so good that I have thumbed them over quite a bit since.

These bulletins are being issued by the Colorado Experiment Station: Agricultural Division, Fort Collins, Colorado. The titles of the two are as follows:

"Sheep Production in Colorado," by Chas. I. Bray. Number 304, and "Diseases of Colorado Feeding Lambs," by Dr. I. E. Newsom and Dr. Floyd Cross. Number 305.

After carefully examining the two I must say that they are exceptional in more ways than one. The average bulletin wouldn't be a bulletin, if it was anything else but as dry as tinder. If you didn't spit frothy gobs of cotton before you were through reading it, then you knew you hadn't been reading a bulletin. You will find it far different when you cast your interested eye over the pages of either of these mentioned.

"Sheep Production in Colorado," will be of interest to every sheep owner who is in the sheep business. Especially is it written, apparently at least, to help out in the hard places, the new man, the novice. It deals with Breeds of sheep, judging, management of the ram, the breeding ewes, selection and culling. In one place, in answer to a subject head, "What Is Management?" Prof. Bray says: "Business sense has been defined as the ability to see a dollar before the other fellow. Management is the ability to 'see dollars,' either to get them, or prevent them being lost." He then goes on to say that dollars are made by making use of everything usable about the farm, and

that they are lost by "lack of care, failure to guard against disease and pests," overfeeding, underfeeding, etc. Then he finishes by saying that "good management is just getting the best income from the money and land invested."

Not alone is the bulletin on diseases especially good for lamb feeders, but it is valuable to every person owning sheep. It, like its companion, is well written and is readable. These two prominent veterinarians apparently still know a lot of ordinary English, and can use it in treating a subject that often is befogged by unnecessary technical terms. The bulletin is very free from all those long jaw-locking words and terms that mean nothing to the average man. You can read every word of this bulletin.

It covers four infectious diseases, that is the kind of disease that is passed from one animal to another in the flock. Then under the head of "General Diseases," are taken up those of the digestive tract, the respiratory organs, the urinary organs and the nervous system. It closes with several pages given over to "Parasites." In all cases of disease it gives the causes, the symptoms, the treatment, and with the infectious diseases it gives pictures and written descriptions of post mortem findings. The bulletin is the result of a long period of hard, carefully executed work on the part of the authors. The information contained within its covers can save many a dollar for the sheepman who has a copy.

These bulletins will be distributed free to residents of Colorado, and possibly if the fellows from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, etc., would write real nice, the Colorado Station might favor you with one on the same basis. However, if they are not free to outside states, their cost will be only a few cents and the ideas they carry are worth many dollars. And let me say one word more. If you do get them for goodness sakes take care of them. Don't think just because it is a paper covered condensed book, and that it is free that it isn't worth saving. Use last month's Wool Grower to start the fire, if you want to, and the editor don't catch you at it, but "for the love of Mike, Mut,"

We Make and Recommend

CHOROLEUM

The High-Grade Coal-Tar Dip

For Ticks, Lice, Mange and General Disinfecting

Ask for Circular No. 303 and the Big 6 Price List, which gives the uses and prices of all our products useful to the stockgrower and feeder. It's free.

The ANTISEPTIC PRODUCTS COMPANY

3103 Walnut St., Denver, Colorado.

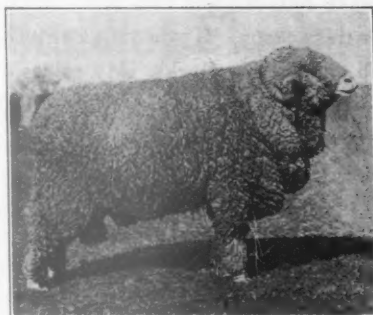
POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



My offerings:
425 Yearling Rams, all eligible to registration, and over half polled.
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

Raup's Ohio Rambouillets



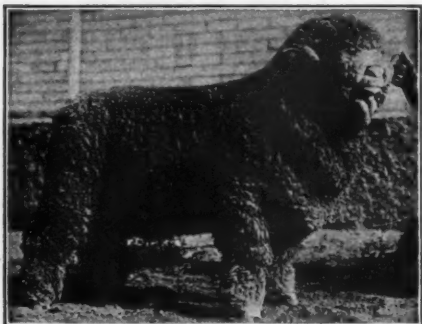
Sire in Service—C. P. Raup, 616

NOW OFFERING

A few Top Yearling Rams. 20 Yearling Ewes. 60 Ewes, mixed ages.

All ewes offered safely in lamb to sire shown above.

CHANDLER P. RAUP, Springfield, Ohio
R. D. 10



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high dry, country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE
Hanford, Cal.

use discretion with bulletins. They cost a good deal of money, your money, too, to produce, so from now on file them away. Take care of them and have them for future reference.

Littleton, Colo. Allyn H. Tedmon.

COLORADO LAMB FEEDING CONDITIONS

The range lamb movement is practically over and while short-fed lambs are beginning to move, there is a gap in the supply which will probably last through the first two weeks in November. Northern and eastern short-fed lambs will move earlier than lambs in the southern and central sections of the corn belt, and the Colorado fat lambs will not start until early 1926. Northern Colorado will feed materially fewer lambs than last year. The Arkansas Valley has about the same number as last winter, and the San Luis Valley has more. The increase in one section will fail to offset the decrease in the other.

The thin lambs have gone into feed lots at higher cost than last year, and hay will be higher, grain feed will be lower. At the same time lambs are in better condition than for many years past, and less feed will be required to harden them than in former years. Some of the heavy weight lambs will have to move early, and general indications are that the heavier movement of fed lambs will be in January and February. March and April will probably see unusually high prices for handy-weight lambs, but strong discrimination against heavyweight classes will be made in the late season.

There is still an incompelte movement of feeding lambs to feed lots, but the first two weeks in November will find most of these delivered. One factor that must be figured in the winter market is that there will be practically no lambs sent back to feed lots from this winter's supply of fed lambs. In former years these turnbacks have reached material proportions and tended to spread out the supply. This winter, in those that come from feed lots, none will be thin enough to take a second feed.

C. M. Pipkin.

DRESSED LAMB TRADE IN OCTOBER

Dressed trade, especially at eastern markets, was marked by alternate periods of depression and aviation, especially in the middle grades of lamb, which fluctuated \$2 to \$3 per hundred-weight weekly. Early in October choice lambs were worth \$28@31 at New York; \$25@28 at Boston; at the end of the month New York was on a \$25@29 basis; Boston, \$27@28. Medium lambs were quoted at \$25@27 in New York and \$23@25 at Boston early in October; on the last round at \$22@24 and \$23@25 respectively. At intervals all semblance of intrinsic values disappeared in both markets when an effort was made to clean up accumulations by holding bargain sales. At these intervals sheep house buyers assumed a Jeremiah attitude, predicting sharply lower prices for live lambs, but next day found them skirmishing to fill urgent orders. One day they laid out of the market until noon, bidding 25 to 50 cents lower, and insisting on "sorting hell out of them," to use trade vernacular; the next session they were a busy crew, overlooking buck lambs in natives and buying feeders with westerns. Whenever a band of lambs was weighed up at the market top to fill an eastern order, a spirited protest over deprivation of competition wasevoked.

One assigned reason for dressed trade fluctuations is the confirmed habit of salesmen in asking excessive prices, which become quotations; then revising their ideas of values \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight to get the product moving. They may sell a few at asking prices, but the moment urgent demand has been appeased, find it necessary to take off. At the middle of October some lambs were frozen at New York, which exerted a stabilizing influence, but the present policy of packers, also of bankers who are responsible for financing their operations, is to take a loss in preference to undertaking a carrying charge.

J. E. Poole.

THE NATIVE BUCK LAMB

That perennial performer, the native buck lamb, has occupied the spotlight recently. Its nemesis, W. W. Burch, presided at a meeting of commission men packer buyers, and government officials at Chicago late in October at which a proposition arbitrarily to penalize the buck element \$3 to \$5 per hundredweight was seriously made if not entertained. Certain packer representatives approved and promised acquiescence in such a policy, but withheld authenticity on the theory that growers would resent such penalization as a packer grab. Commission men were disposed to put action up to the packers. This "Let George do it" attitude promised to land the movement in the port of Nowhere, but the confab actually got somewhere by appointing a committee with authorization to appoint another committee authorized to get busy. J. S. Campbell, representing the Department of Agriculture, approved the penalization proposition, conditional on passing what was taken out of the grower's pocket along to the consumer, which packer representatives, viva voce, pronounced impossible. The conference initiated in determination to eliminate the aforesaid buck lamb disagreed as to essential methods to an extent that made effective action impossible. The buck lamb has always been with the trade and probably always will be unless killers adopt the same tactics as practically eliminated the boar from hog supply. In that case they simply refused to buy, whereupon the country converted boars into stags for which there is a good market.

The buck native lamb at present prices is not such an uneconomical proposition as its detractors allege, at least from the grower's viewpoint. In a trade sense it is a nuisance, filling the market with a lot of undesirable fore-quarter meat that is difficult to move at times and also creates prejudice against good lamb. But on short runs, when forced to buy for numbers, killers forget all about undesirability, frequently buying uck lambs in straight loads. Give them an excess supply and they throw bucks out, penalizing them

FOR SALE

Sheep outfit complete, with 5500 breeding ewes and ewe lambs from same. For price and particulars

apply to

HANDLEY BROS.
Eureka, Nevada

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

of

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.

Is Offered For Sale

One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.
15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

SHEEP FOR SALE

Perfectly Balanced Range and Ranch Sheep Outfit

Ideally and conveniently located. In the heart of the best range district of the inter-mountain west. Excellent spring and summer range. Well protected winter range right on the railroad. Ample fields and inclosed pastures.

Improved home ranch near high school.

8,000 prime breeding ewes, Lincoln-Rambola cross.

1,500 choice hand picked ewe lambs.

Full set choice Rambola and Hampshire bucks.

Complete equipment.

Sheep can be seen at Cokeville during October.

Terms to practical sheepmen. Write for further particulars or come and see the outfit. Address,

BOX 68, COKEVILLE, WYOMING.

Day Farms Rambouillet Flock

Is commanding nation-wide attention. It is composed of sheep possessing mutton form and Merino fleece. Sheep and wool experts have paid high tribute to the quality, uniformity and length and density of their fleeces.

To produce this type of sheep, scientific methods have been employed in mating our ewes with rams very carefully selected from America's leading flocks. We have done considerable line breeding.

Witness our accomplishments at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

Will have 175 choice range rams on sale at the Salt Lake Stock Yards after September 1, 1925.

DAY FARMS COMPANY

WILFORD DAY, Manager

PAROWAN, UTAH

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS

I will have the usual number of pure bred Rambouillet Rams to offer for the 1925 season. These are bred from a pure bred Delaine ewe foundation and registered Rambouillet rams. They carry a very dense fleece and are large in size.

I will also have a number of yearling and lamb rams bred from the same kind of ewes and Lincoln registered rams. These are what you want if your wool is getting too short.

And 550 head of purebred Rambouillet ewe lambs.

C. R. TINTINGER, Cascade, Montana

BULLARD BROS.
WOODLAND, CALIF.

**BREEDERS OF
FINE WOOL
RAMBOUILLET
SHEEP**



"Son of Ted"
Sold L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah, in
1923, for \$1000.00

FLOCK FOUNDED IN 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

Candland Rambouillets

At the Sanpete County and State Fairs in 1925 we won:

FIRST AND CHAMPION ON EWES

FIRST ON RAM LAMB

FIRST ON YEARLING RAM

FIRST ON FLOCK

Our Ewes are carefully selected and bred to the best stud Rams we can find.

We have a wonderful lot of Rams and Ewes for 1926 trade, both for Stud and Range purposes.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

\$2 to \$3 per hundredweight. An arbitrary penalization of \$3 to \$5 per head, if practicable, might prompt farmers to trim, but with buck lambs earning \$12.50 to \$13 per hundredweight, and trimmed stock selling around \$15, they are disinclined to go to the trouble or run the risk of mortality incidental to unskilled trimming. Opinion among commission men concerning the proportion of buck lambs in this year's native crop runs from twenty to fifty per cent. Certainly too many of that kind are raised and it would be to the distinct advantage of everybody concerned if the nuisance could be abolished, but killers will not openly endorse penalization and the commission man advocating such a plan would "get in bad" with his customers. J. E. P.

DEMAND FOR EWES

October literally piled up orders for breeding stock. Commission men threw up their hands in despair, advising prospective buyers that they could not be accommodated. Wires running westward from Chicago were kept hot with requests for offers, eliciting few responses, such as came naming prohibitive prices. New York, Michigan, Virginia and Ohio were clamorous for any kind of a ewe capable of raising three, two or even one lamb. As securing yearling stock was out of the question, the age limit was raised, only gummets being excepted. In the interior native ewes sold at \$15 to \$20 per head and native ewe lambs have been conserved as never before. All this should increase production of native lambs with celerity, but the start has been made under conditions so inauspicious as to suggest failure in many cases. If it is possible to establish healthy, profitable farm flocks by maturing native ewes, the problem of rehabilitation, if not overdoing the industry, has been solved, but that method has been abortive in the past and there is no reason to assume that the average farmer, infused with sheep ardor is a whit more competent than those who made previous excursions into this sphere unsatisfactorily.

J. E. P.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,

Management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912., of National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1925.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake—ss.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Marshall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the National Wool Grower, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—National Wool Growers Assn. Co., 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake, Utah.

Editor—F. R. Marshall, 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake, Utah.

Managing editor—None.

Business managers—F. R. Marshall, 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake, Utah.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) National Wool Growers Assn., an unincorporated body, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and thirteen state wool growers' associations (unincorporated).

F. J. Hagenbarth, president; F. R. Marshall, secretary.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceeding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

F. R. MARSHALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Seal)

CLARA S. STOTT.

Notary Public.

(My Commission expires Aug. 17, 1929.)

DELAINE MERINOS

Merino sheep grow the most wool, are the hardiest and best rangers in the world. The DELAINE is the Merino bred smooth or nearly so. They are good size, blocky built, thrifty growers and easily herded. Have long dense fleeces of fine fiber and crimp with oil enough to make it soft and silky.

If you want to GROW MORE WOOL, with a longer staple and a denser fleece, cross your range ewes with Delaine-Merino Bucks.

I have 200 large thrifty yearlings, in fine range condition, sired by rams that shear 30 to 32 pounds. Crossed on Open Woolled ewes will double your wool production. Others have done it. Why not you?

Write for photos or come and see, The Best Bunch of Bucks in Ohio. Will sell you one or a carload.

FRANK H. RUSSELL, Box 80, Wakeman, Ohio.

CORRIEDALES

Foundation flock imported from the prize-winning flocks of New Zealand and the individual prize-winners at the New Zealand Shows in 1919.

Won Grand Champion Wether of California State Fair on Grade Shropshire Lambs



Undeclared Show Flock, 1925.

Corriedale wool is topping the market in New Zealand and government experiments at Dubois, Idaho, prove the Corriedale an economical lamb, with a high dressing percentage.

We offer for 1925 a choice lot of Registered Shropshire and Corriedale Ewes and Ewe Lambs; also Rams in lots to suit.

CORRIEDALE SHEEP CO., WALTER CHAS. PRIDDY
Manager Gridley, Calif.

SHROPSHIRE

The best that money can buy and good judgment select. The largest flock of Registered Shropshires in America.

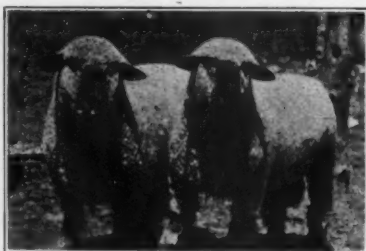
SUFFOLK SHEEP

Wonderful crossing sheep. Very prolific, quick to mature, hardy and alert. Finest quality mutton with plenty of lean meat.

RESERVE CHAMPIONS SMITHFIELD, 1924.

The most popular crossing sheep today. Particulars: Secretary, Suffolk Sheep Society, 24 Princess Street, Ipswich, England.

Get a Subscriber for The National Wool Grower, \$1.50 per year



Yearling Hampshire Rams in the Rough
The kind that have made Ridgecrest Hampshires famous

A comparison of both top and general average prices of Hampshire rams obtained at the National Ram Sale for the past several years puts Ridgecrest Hampshires in a class by themselves and establishes them as the Premier Flock of America.

H. L. FINCH, Owner, Soda Springs, Idaho

CORRIEDALE RAMS

Have 200 yearlings and two's—Range raised—original Lincoln-Merino foundation and bred for six foundations to Registered New Zealand Rams—including Littles, Ensors, Australian and New Zealand Land Co., Greenwoods and others. They are true Corriedale type in carcass and wool and the price is right. Only reason we have any two's is that quarantine last year prevented shipment.

REX E. BORD,
Olene, Klamath Co., Oregon.

Hampshire Ram Lambs FOR SALE

300 full blood Hampshire ram lambs—weight 100 pounds or little over.

No trouble to show them, six miles from Dillon, Montana.

CARTER LIVE STOCK CO.
425 Thompson Ave.
Dillon, Montana.

LINCOLNS

We have for sale 25 high class stud rams and 100 range rams; also a car of young ewes.

We breed for heavy fleeces of the right quality, good fleshing qualities and rugged constitution.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
"The Maples" Stock Farm,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

Mention the National Wool Grower When Answering Advertisements

LINCOLNS ROMNEYS COTSWOLDS

(150 head)

(50 head)

(100 head)

These are all massive, yearling, STUD rams, of the best QUALITY. They have plenty of bone, and carry dense, even fleeces, with lots of covering. Are from IMPORTED dams and sires and will improve any flock. Also few ewes of each breed.

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES AND WOOL SAMPLES

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

J. H. Patrick & Son

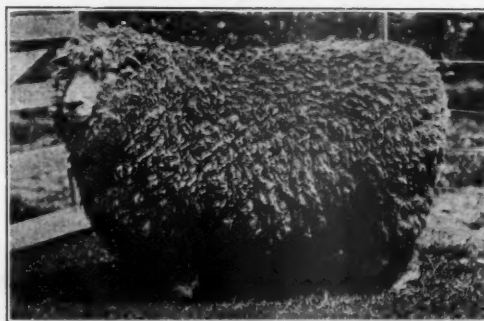
Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah

ROMNEY SHEEP

Flock Masters! New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction.
Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.

Do you want to get the best possible return per acre from your flock?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

Do you want to get top market price for your Meat and Wool?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**

Send for literature

NEW ZEALAND ROMNEY SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Secretary—P. O. Box 40, Feilding, N. Z.

(INCORPORATED)